

Thatcher under renewed pressure

LONDON (R) — The British government, hit by the resignation of Nigel Lawson as chancellor of the exchequer, came under renewed pressure Saturday when the deputy prime minister appeared to challenge Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Sir Geoffrey Howe, replaced as foreign secretary in a July reshuffle and given the job of deputy prime minister, indirectly warned Thatcher that she should not ignore Britain's commitment to joining the European Monetary System (EMS). "It is of the highest importance that Her Majesty's government is seen to remain committed to that position, clearly and in good faith," Howe said in a speech. "It is important not just for the credibility of our common European commitment, but for the economic health and political strength of Britain herself," he said at the meeting in Bath, southwest England. Lawson, chancellor for more than six years, resigned Thursday when Thatcher refused to discuss Sir Alan Walters, her chief economic adviser who has also quit. At the heart of the disagreement was Britain's entry into the exchange rate mechanism of the EMS which Thatcher has maintained would come only after inflation was brought down. Howe's remarks were immediately criticised by a Conservative politician.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية مستقلة بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية (الراي).

Bush says Ortega backing off

SAN JOSE (R) — U.S. President George Bush said Saturday that Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega was backing off from his plan to end a ceasefire with contra rebels, a threat that has overshadowed a pan American summit in Costa Rica. Ortega, who was quoted by U.S. newspapers on Saturday as saying the ceasefire would end next week and the Sandinista army would launch an offensive against contras inside Nicaragua, declined at a news conference in Costa Rica on Saturday to announce a date for the end of the truce. (See page 5) Ortega later left the summit — organized to celebrate the centenary of Costa Rican democracy — to return to Managua, failing to attend the final event, the inauguration of San Jose's Democracy Square. Bush told a separate news conference that several presidents at the summit had talked to Ortega Friday night and "they leaned on him pretty hard." There was, he said about it, "a little bit of a press conference the man had a little bit of backing off, a little bit, so let's wait and see." But he warned Ortega: "Do not break that ceasefire."

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U.S. lawmakers meet Lebanese army chief

Aoun refuses to give way

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Army commander Michel Aoun said Saturday he would accept a presidential election in Lebanon only if it was held in a place free of foreign influence.

Speaking to 2,500 supporters at a demonstration staged for two visiting members of the U.S. Congress, Aoun repeated that he opposed any concessions on Lebanon's sovereignty.

Aoun, who demands a swift withdrawal of the Syrian army from Lebanon, has rejected a peace plan agreed by 63 Christian and Muslim Lebanese deputies in Taif, Saudi Arabia, last Sunday.

Under the Arab-sponsored plan, parliament should convene in Beirut by Nov. 7 to elect a new president and endorse reforms increasing the power of the Muslim majority in the Christian-dominated political system.

The plan delays a final decision on a Syrian withdrawal until two years after the political reforms take effect. But the Arab League has guaranteed an eventual Syrian pullout.

"No election will be accepted unless it is on free land," Aoun told the crowd. "The one who will be elected in occupied land will be an agent..."

"Any president elected outside Lebanon will be for those who supported him," added Aoun, renewing his call to deputies to return to Beirut to persuade the people that they were right to accept the peace plan.

All but a handful of Christian deputies have remained abroad after Christian demonstrators threatened to kill them if they returned.

About 200 soldiers kept the excited crowd back as Aoun spoke at his shell-blasted presidential palace in east Beirut with the two visiting U.S. representa-

tives next to him. "Rambo go home, the general is here," read a banner held by some of Aoun's young supporters. "Lebanongate: The U.S. government lied. Deputies are all traitors," read another.

Mary Rose Oakar, a Democrat from Ohio, and Nick Rahall, a Democrat from West Virginia, held talks with Aoun before being coaxed by soldiers onto the platform beside him.

Both representatives are of Lebanese descent and were on a private 24-hour visit to Beirut despite a State Department ban on travel to Lebanon by most Americans.

In their talks with Aoun, the two sought to convince him to accept the Arab League-sponsored peace plan and said efforts were underway to reopen the American embassy in Lebanon.

Oakar and Rahall also made a special plea to those holding Western hostages to free their captives.

Oakar and Rahall arrived in Lebanon Saturday. "Mary Rose and I are here to... show that our commitment is strong, not only from the American people but from the American congress," said Rahall.

"While our State Department does not approve of this trip of ours... they did state that they did not mind us coming and speaking with Gen. Aoun," said Rahall.

"We have done that and we will report to the proper officials when we return to Washington," he added.

Said Oakar: "He accepts apparently and awful lot of it but there's some missing link." The State Department had warned the two that their lives could be in danger in Lebanon, where eight American hostages are held.

Rahall said efforts are underway to reopen the American embassy. "We want to return our ambassador and reopen our embassy in this country and that's the first visible step of showing (our) commitment," said Rahall.

Washington pulled out Ambassador John McCarthy and 29 other diplomats from east Beirut Sept. 6 after Aoun accused the United States of supporting the deployment of 40,000 Syrian troops in Lebanon.

After the press conference the two crossed Beirut's dividing green line into west Beirut, where they held talks with Acting Prime Minister Salim Al Hoss, who heads a civilian cabinet vying for legitimacy with Aoun's.

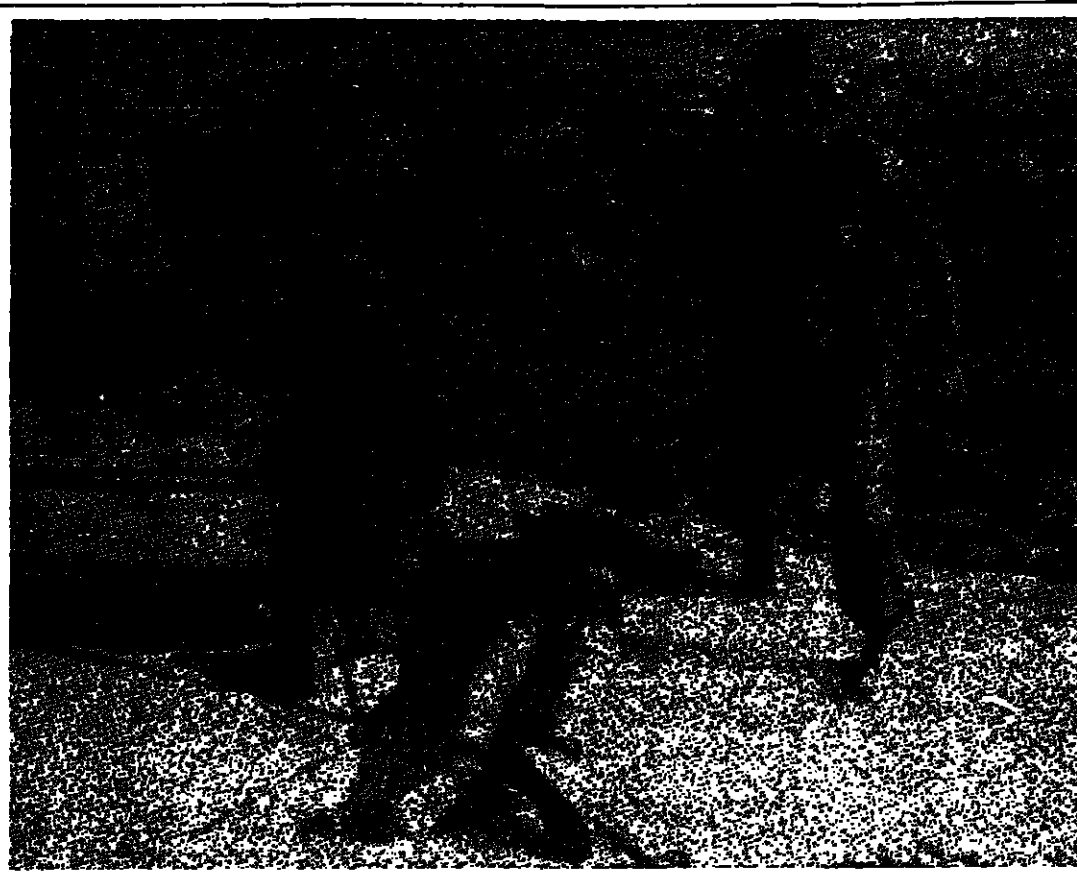
Oakar paid special tribute to American hostage Terry A. Anderson, chief Middle East correspondent for the Associated Press, who marked his 42nd birthday, his fifth in captivity, Friday.

She said that while the hostage issue "is not the major reason we're here... I would be remiss as somebody who cares deeply about human rights if I did not mention my concern for him."

"He (Anderson) is from the area which I represent, northern Ohio, and I want to say on behalf of his family and the American people that we hope and pray that in the common sense and compassion that I know can exist among people that he and other people who are held with him will be liberated."

"I want to make a special plea for Terry and the others if I can," Oakar added.

"We call on anybody that has any influence upon the hostage takers to release them," said Rahall.



Israeli soldiers examine a Palestinian boy shot in the chest during a protest in Tulkarm in the West Bank

Woman killed in Gaza, W.Bank youth shot dead

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — A Palestinian woman suspected of helping the Israeli authorities was stabbed to death in the occupied West Bank Saturday and a leaflet circulating in the occupied Gaza Strip gave collaborators until Nov. 15 to report.

Masked men wielding axes and knives broke into the home of Rasmia Al Banna, 45, in the city of Nablus and stabbed her repeatedly, Palestinian sources said.

An army spokesman said the exact cause of the attack was being investigated, but the Palestinian sources said she was a known collaborator with Israel.

In the West Bank village of Surif, an 18-year-old youth was fatally shot in the head during clashes with Israeli troops, Palestinians and a local hospital reported.

The deaths raised the toll in the 22-month-old Palestinian revolt against Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip to at least 705 Palestinians.

An underground leaflet distributed in the Gaza Strip warned collaborators to end their ties with Israel by Nov. 15, the first anniversary of the Palestinian declaration of independence.

The leaflet signed by the previously unknown "Revolutionary Security Apparatus" said those who had already suffered beatings, a step often preceding killings, must proclaim their repentance in mosques.

Those who failed to change, it said, would have their fates decided by the Palestinian people.

In Tel Aviv in the Gaza Strip, a 35-year-old shopowner was shot and wounded by Palestinian activists on suspicion of helping Israeli authorities, Palestinian sources said.

Palestinians also said 22 protesters suffered bullet wounds in clashes with Israeli troops elsewhere in the Gaza Strip.

Nathan rejects offer

A jailed Jewish peace campaigner has refused an offer of freedom in return for a promise never to repeat his contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), an Israeli parliamentarian said Saturday.

Yossi Sarid, of the Citizens' Rights Movement, said after visiting Abie Nathan in prison that the popular broadcaster had no regrets about meeting PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat last year.

"The authorities told him if he expresses regret and promises not to meet PLO representatives

again, he will be granted immunity," Sarid told Reuters. "He refused to accept the deal and said he's ready to be in prison for the rest of his term."

Nathan, of the "Voice of Peace" radio station, started serving a six-month jail sentence Oct. 10 for violating an Israeli law on contacts with the PLO. He was the fifth Israeli convicted under the law.

Shootout in Tel Aviv

An Arab shot dead two relatives and an Israeli policeman before killing himself in the Tel Aviv suburb of Jaffa Saturday, Israeli radio said.

The shooting erupted in an orange grove outside the home of the Abu Snir family, after a family quarrel.

Police who arrived at the fenced-off orchard were attacked with two hand grenades and an automatic gun. One officer was shot and died in hospital, doctors said.

Police reinforcements raided the grove after waiting several hours for the man to surrender. They found two bodies in the grove and the gunman dead on a bed inside the home with a gun and a suicide note.

Egypt voices concern over Israel-S.Africa nuclear link

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egypt and other African countries are concerned about a U.S. television network's report of nuclear cooperation between Israel and South Africa, a cabinet minister said Saturday.

Butros Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, told reporters that Egypt does not believe Israeli and South African denials of such cooperation.

Egypt is currently trying to persuade Israeli leaders to talk directly with Palestinians over the future of the occupied Israeli-ruled territories. Israel has so far shunned the idea.

Israeli newspapers have suggested that U.S. officials leaked the report of nuclear cooperation out of frustration at what they regard as Israeli intransigence over peace efforts.

The television report was also awkward for Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in his capacity as chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). He took over the post last July.

In an interview with Israeli television's Arabic service, Shamir said he did not believe the apparent leak was sparked by his reluctance to accept U.S. proposals for Israeli-Palestinian talks.

"It may be the intention of those who spread this libelous report to damage this relationship, but I do not think what happened will hurt or damage relations between Israel and the United States," an aide quoted Shamir as saying.

Israeli newspapers, barred by

military censors from reporting on the country's alleged nuclear weapons programme, all carried the NBC report in a way that implied they believed it was broadly true.

The United States said Friday that it had checked but could not confirm the report that Israel gave U.S. technology to South Africa to help it build a fighter plane.

The allegation was made in the NBC television network.

Asked whether Israel had transferred technology from its abortive Lavi project to build a state-of-the-art jet fighter to the South Africans, State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said: "On the specific issue of Lavi technology, we have checked."

"We have no information to confirm that the Israeli government or Israeli corporations are engaged in transfer of U.S.-origin Lavi technology to a South African fighter project."

The State Department said Thursday it had no indications that U.S. missile technology was transferred from Israel to South Africa.

An Israeli embassy source, not referring specifically to the report, said he believed the U.S. administration was planting stories in the media to put pressure on Israel to accept U.S. proposals for Israeli-Palestinian talks.

Israeli newspapers, barred by

King restates Jordan's stand

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan still believes that an international peace conference is the most suitable forum for addressing the Middle East problem in ensuring the Palestinian people's rights, His Majesty King Hussein said Saturday.

Addressing a Cabinet session, the King called on the government to unify its ranks to counter Israeli manoeuvres and Israel's plans to divert world opinion away from the essence of the Palestinian issue.

King Hussein also called for a unified Arab position in support of the Palestinian role at this stage of the Arab-Israeli conflict. He said that consultations were going on with other Arab countries on this regard. The King also reviewed the latest developments in the Lebanese crises and the situation in the Gulf.

The King said that a letter he received earlier this month from Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev dealt with all Middle East issues as part of a series of coordination moves between Jordan and other leaderships.

The King called on candidates and voters for the Nov. 8 parliamentary elections to show awareness and to distinguish between the different choices in front of them. He called for bolstering national unity and for

the use of noble means by candidates to reach Parliament.

The King called on the government to provide all necessary facilities for Arab and foreign media to enable it to cover the election process, including the setting up of a media office.

The Cabinet resumed its regular session after the King's address and endorsed a draft law for a revised Income Tax Law. The new law will provide the treasury with JD 15 million annually. According to Minister of Culture and Information Nasouh Al Majali, the law will include only high-income brackets in addition to financial companies and banks which have a profit percentage of 35. The law will take into consideration accumulated losses. Real estate transactions will be taxable.

On the current visit of members of the World Bank for talks with the Jordanian government, Majali said: "Final negotiations are under way to agree on the final conditions of the financing to be given to Jordan. The amount will be \$150 million to be paid over a period of 17 years."

The loan, Majali said, will be allocated for the programme adopted by Jordan to encourage industries and exporting, which will ease the burden on the balance of payment.

Baker said to modify proposal

TEL AVIV (AP) — U.S. Secretary of State James Baker has agreed to modify his Middle East proposals to make them more acceptable to Israel, Israeli Radio reported Saturday.

The change follows almost a week of intensive contacts between Baker and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Arens over the offer.

The radio said Baker was to send a reworked copy of his plan to Arens Saturday night.

A foreign ministry spokesman, who could not be named, refused to confirm or deny the radio report but said Arens sent a letter to Baker earlier this week accepting his plan in principle and asking for minor changes.

The radio gave no details on what changes were made to the plan.

In his letter Arens insisted that the plan be altered to drop Cairo as the site for preliminary Israeli-Palestinian peace talks and bar expelled Palestinians from participation in the dialogue.

Arens also demanded that the Palestinian delegation to peace talks be limited to discussing Israel's election plan.

The Israeli modifications are designed to eliminate any indirect Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) participation in peace talks.

Earlier radio reports said Baker was reluctant to change the plan because any modifications would make the plan less acceptable to Palestinians.

Iraq protests Iranian attack on tugboat

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Iraq has accused Iran of attacking an Iraqi tugboat earlier this week, killing a crewman, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported Saturday. Iran denied it.

The agency said the accusation was contained in a protest letter handed by Iraq's United Nations representative to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in New York.

The report, the first by Iraq concerning the incident, came two days after Lloyd's shipping intelligence unit reported the attack, saying two Iranian gunboats fired at the tugboat.

Iraq has said in the past that any shot fired on an Iraqi vessel would be considered a serious violation of the ceasefire that went into effect Aug. 20 of last year.

In its letter to Perez de Cuellar, Iraq said two Iranian gunboats attacked the tugboat Al Intisar Wednesday morning close to the Iraqi offshore oil terminal of Mina Al Bakr.

Police break up Prague reformers

PRAGUE (Agencies) — Hundreds of riot police Saturday attacked a crowd of more than 10,000 Czechoslovak protesters demanding the ouster of orthodox Communist leader Milos Jakes and chanting: "We want another government."

The demonstration in Prague's central Wenceslas Square marked the 71st anniversary of Czechoslovak independence and was the country's biggest in 20 years.

Helmeted riot police wielding truncheons moved into the square 25 minutes after the demonstration began and struck out at the crowd. Dozens of people were detained.

The protest followed a call by independent groups to show up in a peaceful display of popular desire for more freedom.

Earlier Saturday, government speakers lauding discipline and socialist ideals held an official commemoration on the same square.

Police beat some people with batons as they led protesters to waiting buses amid dozens of yellow-and-white riot police vans.

"We want no violence," hundreds of people chanted as they were penned in by riot police. "We've got bare hands."

The demonstrators demanded free elections and a new government.

Ninety-minutes after the demonstration began, clapping protesters still intermittently called for "freedom" as police sought to disperse them.

(Continued on page 3)

Italy weighing action in Libya

ROME (AP) — Italy said Saturday it was prepared to take the "consequent decisions" in the case of an Italian technician who was shot and set on fire in Libya during a period of anti-Italian protests.

The government called on Libya to shed "full light" on the death of 35-year-old Roberto Cecato, an incident which has shocked much of Italy and severely strained relations between the two countries.

In an interview with Italy's state Rai television Friday night, Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi said he had not heard about the murder. And, in a flippant statement that outraged many Italians, he added: "I hope he (Cecato) had life insurance."

The Foreign Ministry issued a communique Saturday saying it preferred not to comment on Qadhafi's statements.

But it said Italy "would consider it inadmissible for the Libyan side not to shed full light on the very grave incident in view of identifying the culprits."

The statement urged Libya with "maximum firmness" to carry out a swift investigation. Italy, it said, was ready to "take the consequent decisions, taking into account the elements and evidence which come to its attention."

It did not say what measures Italy might take. Some newspapers suggested the government could order the evacuation of the 3,000 Italians in Libya, while some politicians said Italy should recall its ambassador to reduce its diplomatic staff.

Cecato was slain Wednesday night on the eve of "day of mourning" protests declared by Qadhafi for Libyans deported during 30 years of Italian colonial rule between 1911 and World War II.

Italian media reports said Cecato, who worked for an Italian farm products firm, was found dead near the company's complex just outside Tripoli. He had been shot in the head and stomach and

his body set on fire. Libya's official news agency, JANA, said it appeared to be "an ordinary criminal crime."

Pressed about the death, Qadhafi said foreigners must have been responsible.

Italy's ambassador in Tripoli, Giorgio Reitano, met with two Libyan Foreign Ministry officials Saturday and said they had offered their condolences.

"Personally I have the impression of being able to count on the collaboration of the authorities," he was quoted as saying by the AGI news agency.

An Italian policeman flew to Tripoli Saturday to join the investigation along with a doctor who will assist in the autopsy.

In the television interview, Qadhafi repeated his demand for reparations for the colonial period. Italy says it met its obligations with payment of \$6.7 million under a 1956 agreement with the former Libyan monarchy.

Qadhafi also demanded an explanation from Italy for its refusal to accept a boatload of 846 Libyans who sailed to Naples without visas to mark the "day of mourning," Qadhafi suggested Libya could retaliate by detaining Italian ships that sail into Tripoli and Benghazi.

The interview appeared to be conducted inside a tent. Qadhafi, clad in a black leather jacket, sat casually in a swivel chair, occasionally staring at the ceiling. His comments were translated from Arabic into Italian by a Libyan interpreter.

Rome's La Repubblica newspaper called Qadhafi's comments "cynical and impudent." Milan's Corriere Della Sera newspaper reported that the Rai network was flooded by calls from hundreds of viewers angered by Qadhafi's statements.

The Liberal Party, a partner in the governing five-party coalition, called for the government to reduce its diplomatic presence in Tripoli and work with other European countries to adopt a tougher line against Qadhafi.

Velayati, Syrian leaders discuss Lebanon

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Iran's Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati held talks in Damascus Saturday on an Arab-sponsored peace plan aimed at ending Lebanon's 14-year civil war.

Diplomats said Velayati met Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Sharaa and was expected to hold talks with two key Lebanese Muslim leaders who have criticised the plan.

The peace pact, endorsed last week by Lebanon's parliament deputies following talks in the Saudi Resort of Taif, calls for political reforms balancing power between Christians and Muslims and a redeployment of Syrian troops within Lebanon.

Syria, the main foreign power broker in Lebanon where it has some 33,000 troops, is a close ally of Iran which has considerable influence among Lebanese Shiite Muslims.

The diplomats said Velayati and Sharaa were likely to meet Lebanese Druze leader Walid Junblatt and Shiite leader Nabih Berri who have criticised the Taif plan for falling short of Muslim demands for reforms.

Velayati said on arrival in Damascus he was carrying a message to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad from Iran's President Ali Akbar Hashem Rafsanjani.

Meanwhile, Syrian newspapers called for the removal of Lebanese army chief Michel Aoun who has rejected the accord for failing to urge a speedy Syrian withdrawal.

The official daily Tishrin praised other Christian leaders for supporting the Taif plan but

(Continued on page 3)

ELECTIONS '89

By Nermeen Murad

A WOMAN candidate in the Fifth District has been charged with apostasy and atheism in the Islamic court because of an article she wrote on women's rights in Al Ra'i on Sept. 21 headlined "They curse us and we elect them."

Two court hearings have been already held, but the candidate refused to attend either. The judge will rule on the court's competence to handle the case on Nov. 9, one day after the elections. The charges were brought against her in the name of "public right." If convicted, the plaintiff is demanding her divorce from her husband, and immunity to anyone shedding her blood.

A CHRISTIAN candidate in Balqa has literally turned his back on rival candidates who ridiculed his chances of success and is now moving quickly to claim his Parliament seat to prove "that I actually have strong support among my constituency."

The same candidate has issued his election campaign in the form of a four-page newspaper with numerous articles which deal with issues of public concern. The newspaper is published under the name of "Al Taghyeer" or Change.

THE ONLY candidate we know who hasn't printed his picture on his campaign posters is Yacoub Zayadine, who is running for the Christian seat in the Third District. His poster depicts an abstract image of a bare hand pulling back a black curtain with the sun shining from behind. Some think that Zayadine opted for this type of poster because hardly anyone would plaster his face on their cars.

SOME BUSINESSMEN voters are urging candidates who owe them money for personal business transactions to please pay their debts. "If they have the money to pay for their election campaigns and income tax, then surely they can pay their business bills," said a very frustrated voter who personally holds bills for thousands of dinars run up by some candidates "during the past few years." (Update payment of income tax is a prerequisite for candidacy).

A QUESTION which is often posed to candidates is: "Will you give your vote of confidence to a government which is headed by so and so or not?" In answer to such a question, Sami Khammash, a Christian candidate in the Third District, said, "before you judge a man walk a mile in his moccasins."

This is an old Red Indian proverb, Abu Faris told us.

STATISTICS indicate that 573 candidates will lose in the Nov. 8 elections; that is, if none of them withdraws from the race before Nov. 8. Perhaps some of them will get the message and bow out before they get left out.

NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

KING CONGRATULATES HUSAK: His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a cable to Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak congratulating him on his country's National Day anniversary. The King wished the president good health and happiness and the Czechoslovak people further development and prosperity.

QASEM MEETS ENVOYS: Algeria's newly appointed ambassador to Jordan, Mohammed Sharif Kharroubi, Saturday called on Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and handed him a copy of his credentials. Kharroubi succeeds Mohammed Bergham, who served as ambassador of Algeria here since 1986. Qasem also received a copy of the credentials of the newly appointed Belgian Ambassador John Ballegeer, who arrived last Sunday here to succeed Mr. Guido Vansina, who served as ambassador to Jordan since 1985.

MINISTRY FINDS JOBS FOR DOCTORS: The Ministry of Health has given permission to 112 physicians to practice medicine in Jordan's public and private sectors. The move was seen as part of the ministry's drive to find jobs for unemployed doctors. (Petra)

MINISTRY BANS 220 FIRMS: The Ministry of Finance announced a ban on transactions with 220 foreign companies for violations of the Arab boycott of Israel regulations. The ministry also decided to lift a ban on 60 foreign companies after they abided by the boycott regulations. (Petra)

SPEECH ON VOLUNTARY WORK: Ann Blaikie of Mother Teresa's Missionaries of Charity will deliver a speech on the co-workers of Mother Teresa at the Y.W.C.A. Amman Monday Oct. 30, at 10 a.m.

NEW HOTEL TECHNOLOGY: Amman Marriott Hotel has started the process of installing a new communications system throughout the hotel. This new installment includes a state of the art Northern Telecom telephone system offering the Marriott business guest network hook up capabilities through computer modems. Part of the new system is also a direct Reuter news agency line.

ISLAMIC MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE: Jordan took part in a seminar on Islamic medical jurisprudence (Fiqh) which was held in Kuwait last week. Dr. Abdul Salam Al Abbadi, director general of the Orphans Fund, said questions like brain cells, the nervous system and transplanting various organs of the body were discussed by the participants. More than 65 participants from Arab and Islamic countries took part in the meeting. (Petra)

TARAWNEH ENDS CHINA VISIT: Department Director-General and Chairman of the executive committee of the International Organisation for Civil Defence (IOCD) Lieutenant General Khaled Tarawneh returned to Jordan from the People's Republic of China after a week-long visit during which he met with the Chinese deputy head of state and the civil affairs minister.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An art exhibition by Foad Mimi and 'Ammar Khammash at Abdel Hamid Shoman Foundation's Scientific and Cultural Centre.
- ★ An exhibition entitled "Discovered pictures in East Jerusalem" by Austrian artist Eva Patz at the Goethe Institute.
- ★ An art exhibition by Jordanian artist Mohammad Al Qaddoumi displaying oil and watercolour paintings depicting nature in Jordan, at the Housing Bank Gallery.
- ★ Jordanian amateur artists exhibition at the Spanish Cultural Centre.
- ★ An exhibition entitled "Scholars and Revolution" at the French Cultural Centre.

FILMS

- ★ A feature film entitled "Amadeus" at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.
- ★ A German film entitled "Carmina Burana", English subtitled, at the Goethe Institute — 7:00 p.m.

Crown Prince: Jordan seeks boosted research capability

TRIESTE (Petra) — Jordan has taken important steps towards strengthening its research capabilities in a number of priority areas, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has said.

"The Higher Council for Science and Technology was established in late 1987 for the purpose of formulating explicit science and technology policies, plans, and programmes and for the purpose of supporting research and development activities in Jordan," the Crown Prince told the opening session of a "Workshop on the Science and Technology Implications of the Brundtland Commission's Report" at the Third World Academy of Science.

In the speech, read on his behalf by Industrial Development Bank Director General Taher Kanaan, Prince Hassan noted that Jordan was blessed with the availability of qualified human resources for research and development. "We plan to increase the research and development (R&D) expenditure through a new legislation to promote R&D, to generate financial resources and to introduce new incentives for R&D expenditure by the private sector," he said. "In the area of the environment, work is underway to formulate a long-term environment strategy which will be integrated in the next five-year development plan. We have also recently established a dedicated Environmental Research Centre at the Royal Scientific Society."

Turning to agriculture and food sector, Prince Hassan said that it was estimated that Arab countries imported food commodities valued at \$25 billion in 1987. Food security problems are not only related to increased food production and productivity in places where food is needed, Prince Hassan said. It is also related, he said, to "agricultural policies, land use, food pricing and subsidies distribution, post-harvest waste, and above all it is related to inability of the poor to purchase food even when it is



HRH Prince Hassan

available."

The Crown Prince said that there was concern in Jordan and the Arab region that no adequate action has taken place on the issue of water scarcity and water management, and the related problem of desertification and arid land treatment.

The water scarcity issue, the Prince said, "might well become by the turn of the century the most serious single threat to regional and international security, unless of course appropriate technologies are evolved in the meantime to deal with it."

The Crown Prince stressed that commitment towards the generations to come is represented in ensuring a better life on this planet.

Prince Hassan also called for reforming financial and taxation systems, and creating financial incentives to encourage technological research studies so to preserve environment and tackle problems of desertification, deforestation, and scarcity of water.

Following are major excerpts from the Crown Prince's speech: Sustainable development as aptly defined by the Brundtland Commission means the ability of one generation to meet its own basic needs. To achieve sustainable development a determined joint international effort is required. As His Majesty King Hussein noted in his recent address in La Hague, this joint

effort is not only our duty, but is also the right of our future generations. We have an obligation to the future generations to ensure that the quality of their life on this planet does not deteriorate as a result of our action on the one hand, and our inaction, on the other. But this ability is facing formidable challenges. The current situation of the environment threatens the survival of Earth as a planet that sustains life and as a consequence threatens the survival of living matter including mankind.

The challenges we face to preserve the proper balance between the physical environment and human activities are indeed great and are global in nature.

The challenge before us is to devise ways and means for the offset and reunification of those social costs and external diseconomies resulting from compartmental and micro production decisions both at the national and international levels. Part of the challenge also is to have such rectification before rather than after the damage is done.

Experience has shown that building a national scientific and technological base requires deliberate and determined effort to integrate science and technology policies in national development plans drawn up to maximise the utilisation of endogenous factors of production and comparative advantage. In addition, high priority in the allocation of financial resources should be accorded to the support of those policies on sustained basis. Above all patience and realistic expectation of results in the short term should prevail.

The chances that the invaluable insights and recommendations of the Brundtland Commission will be implemented, depend on articulating them through effective institutional and legal reform at the national, regional and international levels. Aspects of that reform should be interdisciplinary and should interlock environment and development in all sectors.



WOMEN are asserting their rightful role in the elections in which women candidates will compete, upcoming Nov. 8 polls, the first parliamentary (File photo)

Woman candidate faces fundamentalist wrath

AMMAN (R) — A Muslim religious court heard charges of apostasy Saturday against a women's rights advocate who is breaking new ground in Jordan by standing for parliament.

Islamic conservatives prosecuting Toujan Al Faisal, one of 12 woman candidates in next month's general election, want the Sharia court in Amman to declare her incompetent, dissolve her marriage and give immunity to anyone shedding her blood.

After listening to the plaintiffs for more than two hours, the judge set a hearing for Nov. 9, one day after the election, to rule on the court's competence to deal with the case.

The case has shed unusual light on tensions between Muslim conservatives and women seeking a higher social profile.

Women received the right to vote and stand for Parliament in 1974, but none has contested any of the by-elections held since then. Next month's election is the first national poll since 1967.

A Muslim Brotherhood candidate is standing against Faisal, 40, in one of three seats reserved for

the Circassian Muslim and Shishan minorities. The Brotherhood is the largest of several Muslim fundamentalist groups operating in the Kingdom.

"Extremists are trying to make an example out of me and to hush the voices who contradict them," Faisal told Reuters on Thursday, adding that she had received telephone threats and a visit to her home from bearded militants who insulted her.

"They called me a destructive element who was misleading people, especially women, and said I was not fit for a public post," Faisal said. "They would not say who had sent them."

Faisal said she was a Muslim well-versed in the Koran who had never done anything against Islam.

Her husband, physician Ibrahim Abu Al Adel, said he could hardly believe the actions taken against his wife.

"It is too bad. I feel shocked as much as sorry that he still have such mentalities in Jordan," he said.

Lawyers say the case is without precedent in Jordan. It was not

clear whether the Islamic Court, which deals mainly with family matters, had legal powers to prevent her from standing for Parliament.

The Nov. 8 general election will be the first in which women have been able to vote or stand. There are about a dozen women candidates.

The court is asked to declare her incompetent, order her divorce and separation from her three children, exempt her from punishment anyone who sheds her blood and bar the newspaper publishing her "sick" statements.

Faisal told Reuters she had clashed in newspaper article with Muslim conservatives for publishing such subjects as child abuse and wife battering on her television programme.

She stopped presenting a series "Women's Affairs" in May when she was forbidden to record a programme on pornography.

Faisal was not in court, but her lawyer, father, brother, sister and 10 women sympathisers attended Saturday's hearing.

Assad: Degree no guarantee for job

AMMAN (J.T.) — Nearly 40 per cent of the total number of tawjihi graduates in the 1988-1989 scholastic year with an average grade of 65 per cent and above are now enrolled at Jordanian universities, and nearly all of their rest of the graduates have been absorbed by the 57 community colleges in the country, according to Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad.

Community colleges accept students with 50 per cent average and above in both the literary and scientific fields, the minister said in a statement published by the local Sawt Al Shaab Arabic daily.

"Although efforts are being made to absorb the largest possible number of students in universities and colleges, nothing serious is being done to absorb the graduates, and so the unemployment problem is growing in intensity and dimension," the minister said.

The minister warned that the government was not compelled to employ university or college graduates and the public should realise that there was no connection between obtaining a degree and finding a job. "It is true that university graduates used to be absorbed in Jordan and in other Arab countries in the oil-boom



Nassereddine Al Assad

years but the situation has now changed and the government can no longer ensure any job for any graduate except in certain specialisations and according to need," he said.

Jordan needs 700 health care specialists

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is in need of nearly 700 specialists trained for work in the field of primary health care service, according to Minister of Health and Social Development Zuhair Malhas.

"The Arab Council for Medical Specialisations will be requested to recognise primary health care as a medical specialisation for which a three-year training period is needed, including practical work in Jordanian hospitals," the minister said Saturday at the opening of a training course for doctors in primary health care services.

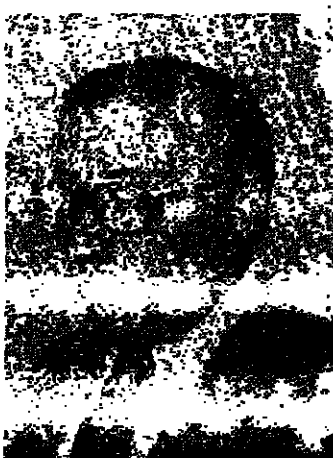
The course, the minister said, is considered part of an integrated programme worked out by

the Ministry of Health designed to provide health care for the individual and the society as a whole.

Dr. Suleiman Qubaain, director of the Ministry of Health's Primary and Basic Health Services, told the meeting that the course aims to orient the participants on basic services and medicine involved in primary health care.

The participants will be familiarised on the type of problems they face in the course of their duty at health centres or hospitals as well as mother and child care services, Qubaain said.

The 38 participants in the five-week course will also listen to lectures on environmental and



Zuhair Malhas

occupational health, common contagious diseases as well as means of protection from such diseases and providing primary care services to the local communities.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

Velayatti in Damascus

(Continued from page 1)

said serious efforts were needed to remove Aoun.

"Supporting the agreement is not enough. What is required is a courageous action to remove the obstacles hindering the reconciliation process," the newspaper said.

Al Thawra daily, which represents government thinking, said Syria would push for the implementation of the agreement regardless of Aoun's opposition.

Iranian leaders, including Rafsanjani, have said the Taif accord was defective because it fails to hand over the bulk of political power to Muslims, who make up a majority of Lebanon's population.

The accord includes language calling for a partial, phased pull-

back of Syrian troops from the Beirut area, but has been rejected by Aoun because it fails to include a timetable for a total pullout of Syria's 40,000 troops.

There were no indications whether Velayatti would also discuss with Syrian officials the issue of the 18 Westerners held hostage in Lebanon. Western observers believe most of them are held by pro-Iranian groups.

The issue of the hostages reportedly has strained Syrian-Iranian relations. Syria repeatedly has said it is doing its utmost to obtain freedom for the hostages.

But in his latest statement on the issue, Iran's Rafsanjani again tied any movement on the hostage issue to Washington's releasing billions of dollars in Iranian assets. He also said his country had little influence with those holding hostages.

Prague rally broken up

(Continued from page 1)

More than 2,000 of the demonstrators eventually made their way to old town square, like Wenceslas Square a historic gathering place for Czechs.

They sang the national anthem and chanted more slogans for freedom before helmeted riot police again moved in to disperse the crowd.

Earlier, the crowd on Wenceslas Square, estimated at more than 10,000 cheered banners saying "The truth will prevail" and "We will not let the republic be disrupted" — a popular Communist slogan.

Repeated warnings from uniformed police before the riot police moved in drew whistles and jeers from the crowd, which

also chanted support for the Charter 77 human rights organisation and banned playwright Vaclav Havel.

The crowd also chanted for Tomas Garrigue Masaryk, the philosopher who founded independent Czechoslovakia in 1918.

It was the largest anti-government demonstration since August 1988, when 10,000 people marched for more freedom on the 20th anniversary of the Soviet-led invasion that crushed reform in 1968.

Jakes, who supervised a purge of half a million of the Communist Party's reformist members after the 1968 liberalisation movement was crushed, has rejected talks with his critics.

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Jordan Times

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Alliance of devils

AT A TIME when the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) asserts that it has irrefutable evidence that Israel and South Africa are cooperating in the development of nuclear weapons and means of their delivery, the Israeli prime minister insists that the whole matter is a big lie! The first thing that comes to mind, in view of Israel's arrogant denial of its links with the apartheid regime in South Africa, is that the Israeli establishment has a lopsided conception of what constitutes truth and falsehood. For, if Shamir and his clique interpret irrefutable evidence as a big lie, then obviously there is something deeply wrong with their standards and that in turn would provide irrefutable evidence that Israel's words can never be trusted.

This is not to mention the well-corroborated evidence linking Israel with South Africa in economic and fiscal matters in open defiance of all international decisions to impose an iron-clad embargo on South Africa in all matters. As a matter of fact many countries, the Arab countries included, have been sounding the alarm about the ominous South African-Israeli links and relations for decades on end. Unfortunately, even some African countries which stand to suffer most from this diabolic link chose to ignore the Arab warning on the pretext that Arab-Israeli animosity usually colours Arab reports on Israel. Worse still, many countries, including some African ones, chose to gloss over all well-established evidence about the Pretoria-Tel Aviv axis to avoid confronting the harsh facts as they really are. And surely the U.S. and other major powers have always had solid evidence about the Tel Aviv-Pretoria military cooperation and chose to keep such evidence in their confidential or top secret files till the right moment. Now it seems that the level of military cooperation between Israel and South Africa has reached a very dangerous point culminating in the construction of a long-range nuclear missile; and, it seems, Washington has decided that enough is enough and that there was no way left except to expose the whole unholy alliance between the two countries for the whole world to see and draw the necessary conclusions.

The African and Arab countries must take comfort from this American impatience with Tel Aviv's policies whether with regard to South Africa or with regard to the stalemated Middle East peace process. At least this belated exposure of Israeli secret deals with South Africa would bear out Arab suspicions that Israel's words and assurances can only be taken with a pinch of salt and that there is no limit to where Tel Aviv would go to impose its military hegemony over the Middle East region even if that entails conspiring with the devil. But the international community cannot be expected to take this new evidence about Tel Aviv's cooperation with South Africa stoically. It is incumbent on the Arab and African countries to increase their vigilance and cooperation to frustrate this dangerous link and to work together with a view to matching the danger emanating from the two racist countries with bold and meaningful reactions that Tel Aviv and Pretoria can feel.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i daily on Saturday discussed the situation in Lebanon following the successful mediation of the Arab League to bring about peace in the embattled nation. The paper said that the Arab League committee is following up this success by maintaining contacts with the concerned parties for the sake of explaining the national charter which was approved by members of parliament in Taif. The committee, the paper noted, wants to remove all doubts about the agreement and to gather further support for the charter which is bound to bring about a lasting peace to Lebanon. The Arab League's mediation effort is indeed a translation of the aspirations of the Arab people, and aim to save the country from further ordeals. Therefore, the paper added, all political parties and groups in Lebanon ought to respond favourably to the call for peace and ought to work hand in hand with the mediation committee to achieve the aspired goals. It must be emphasised that any direct or indirect accusations levelled against parliament members are intolerable under the present circumstances because, they might endanger any agreement for peace.

A columnist in Al Ra'i Arabic daily discusses the situation in the occupied Arab territories with particular attention to the ongoing events in Beit Sahour where the Israeli troops have been involved in arbitrary action against the local population. Tareq Masarweh says that Beit Sahour represents the nucleus of revolution against occupation, aggression and repression, and the situation in the town could easily spread to other parts of occupied Palestine. The civil resistance in Beit Sahour represents the will of the Palestinian people who refuse to give in to Israeli repression and will maintain their struggle for freedom, the writer points out. The people of Beit Sahour are not discouraged by Israeli repression and are indifferent to Zionist threats and confiscation of property and belongings because they have one aim of resisting occupation and liberating their land, the writer adds. The writer believes that six weeks of civil disobedience by Beit Sahour was enough to carry the action and spread it to other parts of the occupied territories.

Al Dustour daily newspaper commented in an editorial Saturday on the coming elections which, it said, are drawing near. Only days separate us from the historic day of elections in Jordan, a day when the people will freely elect their representatives to the legislative council, the paper said. It added that both the voters and the candidates ought to remain keen on making the coming experiment very successful so that the coming parliament can attain similar results. The paper said that the Jordanian people are aware of the critical situation and the numerous challenges their country is facing now, and ought to act responsibly if they aim to achieve fruitful results in the political, economic, social and financial arenas. The paper said that as Jordan is embarking on a new stage of political life and a new era of democracy, people are optimistic that the future will be bright and prosperous through the sincere efforts of their representatives in parliament.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

The dinar's outlook in 1990

THE value of Jordan dinar fluctuated widely during the past twelve months. The dollar was selling at 380 fils until the first week of October 1988. It rose to 510 fils during the second half of that month, to 570 fils in the first week of February 1989, down to 540 fils at mid February before it resumed rising to the level of 570 fils by the end of July. After July the dinar started to make a come-back and to recover part of its strength, pushing the dollar down to 690 fils nowadays. Thus the net cumulative depreciation of the dinar in the last 12 months was in the order of 45 per cent.

The question most frequently asked is about the outlook of the dinar during the remainder of this year and through 1990.

Several indicators suggest that the fundamentals of Jordanian economy improved substantially in the past six months. Imports were down by 19 per cent, in dollar terms, during the first half of this year in comparison with the first half of 1988. Exports rose by 17 per cent. Deficit in the budget was halved. The foreign reserves of the Central Bank grew rapidly. Arab financial aid and expatriates remittances were moving satisfactorily, and the dinar's exchange rate, as a result, showed a reasonable stability.

The minister of finance has reasons to be optimistic. He is quite sure that the foreign exchange gap in 1990 will be covered as was the case in 1989. The Central Bank will finish this year with free dollar reserves of no less than \$300 million (currently over \$400 million). The Treasury will receive Arab financial aid during 1990 in excess of \$350 million and soft loans in the order of \$317 million, mainly from the IMF, the World Bank, and Japan.

Under these assumptions I can safely speculate that the exchange rate of the dinar will remain stable until the end of 1990 and in the area of 1.43 to the dollar.

As for the policy of exchange rate, the Central Bank is still flexible, although it did not explain all the details of its policy. CBJ however is committed to a single exchange rate before the end of this year. The official rate of 630 fils will most likely be raised to meet the current rate at around 690 fils to the dollar. This will almost eliminate the negligible black market currently dealing at 705 fils.

A rate in the order of 700 fils to the dollar is realistic and defensible. It secures clearing the market, and may spur a normal

flow of remittances from expatriates. Business circles in the private sector have already adapted themselves to this rate, and accordingly inflation has subsided considerably during September and October.

After 1990, the prospects of the dinar depend to a far extent on the behaviour of the government after the general elections. If the government maintained the economic restructuring programme, and continued to reduce financial deficit, and adjusted the economy in the right direction, stability will hold. If, on the other hand, the government adopted a populist policy and expanded public expenditure to appease pressure groups, the results will be disastrous.

The Jordanian economy proved to be resilient and able to absorb the shock, contain the crisis, and take a new direction with all the sacrifices that must go with it. Any relaxation in government economic policy may cause a setback, which no responsible government will take on itself, irrespective of the pressures and temptations.

After two months, new style evident in non-Communist Poland

By John Daniszewski
The Associated Press

WARSAW, Poland — Two months after Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki became the first non-Communist to lead an East bloc nation, a new style pervades Poland's government.

Mazowiecki says he and the officers of government ministries seek to "separate ourselves from the past with a thick line."

One example would be Juliusz Burski, the new chairman of the state film committee. It marks the first time a director, not a politician, had the job.

There now are no films banned in Poland, though there is no pornography film industry. Burski sees his main task as "democratising my office" by giving up veto power over film projects, selling state-owned movie houses and helping private filmmakers.

"In my opinion the film industry should not be managed, but should be allowed to live," he said in an interview.

As the interview was ending, Burski flashed the "V-for-victory" sign associated with the Solidarity trade union federation, once banned.

Solidarity, indeed, has scored a victory. And the new mood also extends into Communist-led ministries.

At the ministry of building and spatial planning, Minister Aleksander Paszyński talks about his plans for solving the housing crisis. Couples sometimes must wait 15 to 20 years for an apartment. He hopes to create the first free housing market in post-war Poland. He favours allowing people to buy and sell state-owned or cooperative housing, and to buy land to build homes. The money generated by such sales could build more housing.

In the past, local committees had to clear every land sale, and approval was difficult to obtain. A free market in building supplies would take control of them away from housing monopolies regarded as inefficient and corrupt.

Mazowiecki, a journalist and former political prisoner, came to power Aug. 24 through a manoeuvre by Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, who lured the Communist party's former allies, the Peasants and Democrats, into a coalition.

On Sept. 12, parliament approved a 24-member cabinet that includes 12 Solidarity members. There are four Communists in the cabinet, and they head the foreign trade, defence, interior and transportation ministries. The cabinet also includes one independent, four Peasants and three Democrats.

Journalists lead

Most of the ministers are new to administration, with the cabinet dominated by journalists, professors and that vague job heading: political activist. There is one private businessman, a computer entrepreneur, who heads the ministry of industry.

In virtually every ministry there are signs of radical change. Justice Minister Aleksander Bentkowski asked victims of Stalinist crimes to come forward so, their cases can be investigated.

Interior Minister Czesław Kiszczak, a Communist, dissolved the feared riot police. Minister of Education Henryk Samsonowicz received members of the once-banned Independent Students Association and army generals for a discussion on ending mandatory military training for college students.

Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski said Poland will support individual claims for World War II damages from the Soviet Union and East Germany, instead of just West Germany.

Labour Minister Jacek Kuron — a thorn in the side of every Communist leader in the last three decades — appeared on TV to explain why prices must increase.

The main TV news one day featured a commentator from a radio station formerly denounced as a nest of spies — Radio Free Europe. Now, the government says RFE will be allowed to open a bureau in Warsaw.

Despite such acts, there have been complaints, principally surrounding television and information policy.

Mazowiecki said when he took over that he wanted no "witch hunts," meaning the old ranks of Communist-appointed workers could remain if they followed instructions and displayed competence.

Mazowiecki's appointee to head the radio-television committee that controls state broadcasting, Andrzej Drawicz, took this instruction to heart and fired no one. But he did reassign to off-camera jobs three newscasters associated with martial-law propaganda of the early 1980s.

The Communist party daily Trybuna Ludu protested the move, comparing it to the 1982-83 purge of hundreds of pro-Solidarity journalists.

Meanwhile, Solidarity members have complained of not enough changes within the state broadcasting system.

Another complaint, voiced by Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and parliamentary leader Bronisław Geremek, is that the govern-

ment is not fully explaining its economic policies. Those comments come while prices are leaping by 50 per cent a month.

Mazowiecki has surrounded himself with free-market oriented economic advisers, a direction begun under the previous Communist government of Prime Minister Mieczysław F. Rakowski.

The difference is that Mazowiecki wants to undo the centralised economy in one to two years, about half the time previously predicted. And he has proved more willing to take on entrenched interests within the Communist party and among his own followers.

Solidarity's rank-and-file members suffered when the government persuaded parliament to limit cost-of-living increases to help plug the budget gap and fight inflation.

In turn, old-line Communists protested when the government moved to dissolve the unions of cooperatives, the apparatus that formed hundreds of cooperatives such as dairies or food stores into nationwide monopolies that dictate prices.

The coal industry also is about to feel the sting. The government plans to reduce subsidies by 1.2 trillion zlotys (\$371 million) in coming weeks. Deputy Prime Minister Leszek Balcerowicz impressed

the world lending community at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund in early October by arriving with a radical reform plan after three weeks on the job.

Balcerowicz hopes to sign an IMF standby loan agreement next month, something previous Communist governments were unable to negotiate in 31-2 years.

The sharp turn to a market economy foresees heightened inflation as price controls end and state subsidies that lowered prices are eliminated.

A loaf of bread that cost 53 zlotys (11 cents) a year ago is now 560 zlotys (27 cents) and milk that was 19 zlotys (4 cents) now costs 970 zlotys (46 cents). Since August prices have increased at a 600 per cent annual rate.

But the price increases, far greater than those that toppled Communist governments in the past, apparently have been received with pained understanding by most consumers. Labour strikes subsided and some people are collecting donations for the state treasury, such as one home for aged women whose residents put together 3.2 million zlotys (\$1,800).

According to the government's polling service, the new leadership is backed by 89 per cent of the public.

Old vs. new in Yemen

By Alan Cowell

WADI DAHR, North Yemen — The old is very old here, and the new is very new. Sometimes, the collision is painful.

The Queen of Sheba, it is said, once ruled these lands, sending frankincense and myrrh by caravan across Arabia to Gaza, bound for Jerusalem, Athens, and Rome.

These days, the trade across the desert is in bootlegged Toyota Land Cruisers and compact disc players.

In this land at the tip of the Arabian peninsula, young men tote automatic rifles on their backs, and some tribes have tanks and armoured cars left over from the country's civil war, say people who have travelled extensively.

They report seeing such arms at tribal roadblocks that set the boundary between new government and old fiefdom, principally in the east and the north.

Some of the weapons are part of the patchwork of animosity that once divided North Yemen, which leans to the West, from South Yemen, a Marxist state whose Soviet-supplied rifles were smuggled easily into North Yemen.

It is a violent society, used to blood feuds and angers that flare easily into conflict. In a land of 9.25 million people, Westerners say, there are 17 million personal weapons.

Worrisome to the authorities is the fact that their efforts to modernise encounter resistance from many who want the fruits but not the burdens of the wrench across the centuries.

North Yemen, Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Iryani said, is a land whose mountainous geography built a history of clanish people living far from central control.

"Today, we are breaking this isolationism," he said. But extending roads into remote areas, for example, does not mean that people will accept the rule of those who build them.

This summer, government troops fought tribesmen near the ancient eastern town of Ma'rib for four days to force them to register their cars.

About 20,000 cars were registered, by the official count, but diplomats said that a dozen people were killed in the process, and the government had to settle the dispute by paying blood money to the bereaved.

The resistance to the licensing effort, Mr. Iryani said in an interview in San'a, was "an exact

expression of this problem" the authorities face in establishing their control. "Each time the state authority is imposed in certain aspects of people's life, you will find difficulties," he said.

Wadi Dahr, where a 300-metre sheer precipice plunges to verdant plain, lies only 24 kilometres from San'a, the capital, and the state's authority seems deep-rooted and unchallenged.

But, turbaned men in Wadi Dahr still carry daggers and pistols, showing reluctance to abandon old ways that put the armed defence of tribe, family, and clan before allegiance to central rule.

Across the Arabian Peninsula, many societies have undergone profound change from feudal ways to a sense of modernity expressed in steel and concrete, largely since the discovery and exploitation of oil.

But in North Yemen there were no oil funds to pay for development. And terrain and the isolationism of the former rulers denied history's unfolding in a land that traces a sense of nationhood to the days before Jesus or Prophet Mohammed.

In 1962, republican revolutionaries overthrew the newly installed son of Imam Ahmad, the religious ruler whose palace still dominates Wadi Dahr.

The revolution signalled the start of a civil war that lasted seven years, pitting tribesmen arrayed on the royalist side against the revolutionaries who held sway in the cities.

When the war started, there was but one tarred road in the entire country and no secondary school.

Some Westerners say that North Yemen was so remote, and its leader so jealous of isolation,

that Imam Ahmad owned the only officially approved radio.

Citizens were locked inside the walls of the old city of San'a from 6 p.m. until dawn. An aerial survey of the nation in 1972 revealed small towns so remote that the authorities did not know they existed, Western diplomats say.

The changes, thus, were even more abrupt than those that sped the rapid modernisation of oil-producing Arab countries like Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. And the wealth of those nations brought their own changes in North Yemen.

As oil revenues fed a need for workers and artisans, millions of Yemenis went to work in Saudi Arabia and other wealthy countries, sending billions of dollars home before the oil recession of the early 1980s.

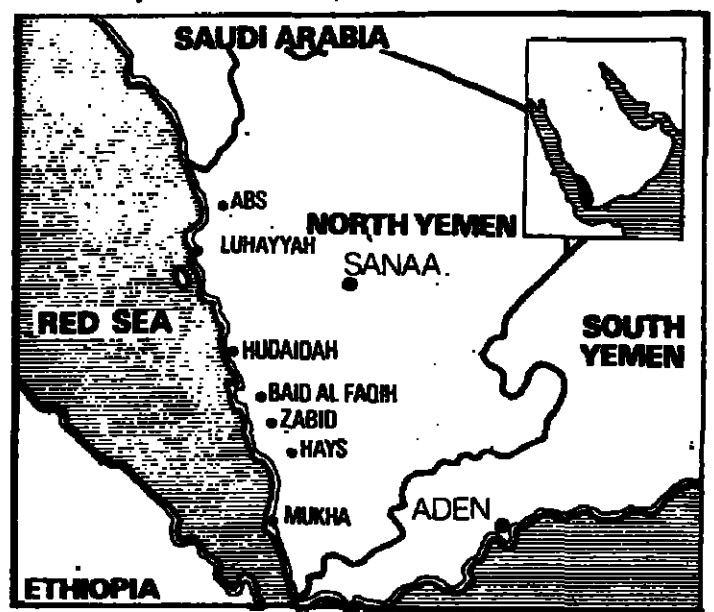
At the same time, foreign aid donors, including the United States, the Soviet Union and China, transferred funds to North Yemen, too.

And, last year, for the first time, North Yemen began to earn money from modest oil resources developed by the American Hunt Petroleum Corp.

Only one quarter of adults in North Yemen know how to read and write, so the authorities have a limited pool of talent from which to draw administrators.

The annual population growth rate is among the highest in the world at more than 3 per cent, straining budgets.

"We are going fast with development, but we are not able to come in with state infrastructure," Foreign Minister Iryani said. "The state cannot impose its authority everywhere because it does not have the means." — The New York Times.



Former Afghan officials form peace movement

By John Pomfret
The Associated Press

KABUL, Afghanistan — Fifteen former top Afghan officials and military officers say they have formed an independent movement to try to bridge the gap between the Moscow-backed government and U.S.-supported rebels.

But a spokesman for guerrillas who formed a government-in-exile in neighbouring Pakistan denounced the new group. "It's just another gimmick of the puppet regime," said Najibullah Lefrey, information minister of the self-proclaimed rebel government.

The Muslim insurgents, who call themselves Mujahadeen, or holy warriors, refuse to negotiate with the Afghan government, denouncing it as a Soviet puppet.

The new group, called the National Salvation Society, issued a manifesto earlier this month calling for an end to Soviet and American interference in Afghanistan.

The society's 15 members, many of whom were educated in the West, say they want to unite Afghanistan and start repairing damage from the 11-year-old civil war.

All members of the society served in top government posts during the reign of Zahir Shah, whose four decades on the throne ended in 1973 when he was overthrown by his cousin, Mohammad Daoud. Daoud was assassinated in 1978 when the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan seized power.

According to the new group's estimates, which are slightly higher than information available to the United Nations, 2 million Afghans have been killed and 7 million have fled the country since the start of the revolution in 1978. They also say that 95 per cent of the 15 million Afghans inside and outside the country are now illiterate, and that 70 per cent of the nation's arable land has been abandoned.

"We are the group who stayed in Afghanistan during the last 10 years," said Mohammad Asghar, the society's chairman and a former justice minister. "The destruction has got to such a point that we felt we would be committing a grave sin if we didn't work for peace."

Other members of the group

include former agriculture and finance ministers, a former national police chief and an ex-governor of the central bank.

Lefrey, the rebel government's spokesman, harshly criticised the new group. "They brought some naive old people and maybe they are pressuring them or bribing them, but they are not acceptable to the Mujahadeen at all," he said.

"If there is sincerity to end the war then the Russians should force Najib to leave and hand over the government to the Mujahadeen. That's it," Lefrey said, referring to Afghan President Najib.

Lefrey questioned the impartiality of people who stayed in Kabul throughout the decade of intervention by Soviet Red Army troops.

"They have been in Kabul for 10 years," he said of the group members. "Where were they when the Russians were committing the atrocities? Why didn't they raise their voices then?"

Foreign diplomats say the group has considerable popular support. Some diplomats and an Afghan observer, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the new group could develop into a political force if it can stay independent.

"But their risks are tremendous," one diplomat said. "History has never been kind to moderates."

The society's manifesto was carried by the government-run press and radio station on Oct. 7, but the group insists it is independent of government control.

"We are a third force," said Asghar, who studied philosophy and education in New York. "Alien powers have changed our free country into an exercise board of their politics as well as a theatre of international confrontation. Giving fatal arms and boundless financial support to the warring sides, they add, at every moment, fuel to the flames of war."

The group's manifesto did not distinguish between the United States and the Soviet Union. It criticised the Kabul government's centralised economic policies and urged the establishment of a free market economy.

Abdul Qudous Majid, the society's secretary and former deputy

minister of mines and industries, said it took 16 days to get the government to publish the manifesto.

"Where else could we have gone to get our message across?" asked Majid. "We also went to them because we wanted to test the government's sincerity."

Majid, 60, is the youngest member of the society. The average age is 66.

President Najib has said he wants to start a policy of national reconciliation. He has intensified his call since the Soviet Union completed its withdrawal of combat troops in February to end a decade of direct military intervention in Afghanistan.

Several people in the new group have been jailed at one time, including the deputy chairman, former Gen. Abdul Hakim Katawazi, who lost his fingernails in torture sessions during Daoud's leadership.

A government source, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the government recently asked Katawazi to become minister of defence but he refused.

Afghan observers said the government apparently does not oppose the group because it might help lure the 74-year-old Zahir Shah home from exile in Italy. The king remains a popular figure in Afghanistan, and his return might lend Najib the air of legitimacy he seeks at home and abroad.

The king's return also might shatter the Mujahadeen alliance, a government source said. The leaders of the seven Pakistan-based Mujahadeen groups range from bitter anti-monarchists to former palace advisers who have said they would not oppose the king's return.

Asghar denied the National Salvation Society was set up simply to encourage the king's return. "My main problem with the government has always been ideological," the 73-year-old scholar and avowed anti-Marxist said. "This whole fight started with the imposition of an alien system on Afghanistan which was rejected by our people. We want a system that is based on our own culture."

"We also want one that is based on freedom," Asghar said.

40 years later...

EVENTS in the Middle East over the past year have created additional needs among Palestine refugees and raised new expectations of UNRWA, says Giorgio Giacomelli, Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency in his annual report to the U.N. General Assembly. The report, issued in New York today, covers the period July 1, 1988 to June 30, 1989.

The resolution establishing UNRWA was passed December 8, 1949, but the 40th anniversary of the Agency "is no cause for celebration," says Mr. Giacomelli in his report. It is a time to consider some of the agency's achievements but it is a stark reminder of the failure to resolve one of the most unsettling political and humanitarian issues of our times.

"I am well aware that the solution can only be political and, thus, is not within the scope of the responsibilities and possibilities of the agency. I believe, however, that during this time of transition, more than ever before, UNRWA can have an important, practical role in facilitating efforts towards peace."

UNRWA's annual report describes the agency's regular op-

erations and emergency programmes during the year.

EDUCATION: The agency's 628 elementary and junior secondary schools provided places for 351,000 young refugees and 4,950 places at its eight vocational and teacher training centres. While programmes ran well in most areas, 90 out of 98 agency schools in the West Bank with enrolment of 36,000 were forced to remain closed for most of the school year and the three training centres in the West Bank remained closed for a second year. In Lebanon, because of the security situation, 20 agency schools in the Beirut area were closed from mid-March. In spite of these difficulties some 310,000 children and 3,400 trainees received a full year of schooling and almost 400 students studied at universities on agency scholarships.

HEALTH: Emergencies in three fields not only created greater demands on agency health services but also required a shift of emphasis from primary preventive health care in the Gaza Strip and West Bank to greater involvement in emergency and casualty care. The information available to UNRWA indicates that since the beginning of the intifada, more than 30,000

Palestinians have sought medical attention for injuries at agency and other health care centres.

Recent studies showed the infant mortality rates among Palestine refugees to be within the range of 25-35 deaths per thousand live births, already better than the target of 50 deaths per thousand births set by WHO for the year 2000.

RELIEF: In addition to emergency relief operations in Lebanon, the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the agency provided welfare aid to some 141,000 persons, 6 per cent of the registered refugee population. A recent innovation is a small credit enterprise programme introduced in the occupied territory (West Bank and Gaza) in 1988 and in Jordan in June 1989. At the end of the reporting period, 133 projects were being assisted and the rate of loan repayment was over 75 per cent.

In addition to its regular activities, UNRWA has undertaken special measures to deal with the special needs created by the uprising in the occupied territory and the reaction of the authorities to it. The cost is over \$20 million a year. Health clinic hours have been extended and medical personnel added; additional food has

been distributed to families and normal agency feeding programmes for children, pregnant and nursing mothers have been expanded. The agency has also employed additional staff to provide general humanitarian assistance to refugees in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The agency has also undertaken an expanded programme of assistance which is envisaged to cost some \$65 million over three years to improve camp infrastructure, refugee housing and employment opportunities for refugees. At the end of June 1989, UNRWA had received cash or pledges of just over \$29 million for this programme.

The agency's annual report also noted a number of violations of its privileges and immunities by the authorities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Agency ambulances have been stopped on numerous occasions and schools and clinics entered by soldiers.

The report also notes instances of collective punishment against refugee families and communities, such as the barricading of camp entrances and the demolition of rooms and shelters.

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The Greens assert themselves in France

By Jeanne Causee

ECOLOGY and the protection of the environment come second in the list of preoccupations of the French, just after problems of employment.

The French singer Renaud expresses this concern in his own way when he says there is no question of "offering children a world without elephants, without whales, without eagles and without rhinoceroses".

The movement has grown and reached the dimension of a real social phenomenon showing the sudden and violent collective awareness of the dangers run by our planet.

The "Robin des Bois" organisation, for instance, illustrates this new awareness. This non-profit-making association, which advocates the protection of Man and of the Environment, carries out prominent or legal actions, organises press campaigns and maintains a permanent information service. It works in relation with "Robin Wood" in West Germany. Its activities are reported upon in its paper "La Fleche".

"Robin des Bois" proposes concrete action. Not only recycled paper, but plant ivory, called corozo, which grows in the Amazon region and which would save 80,000 elephants from being slaughtered in Africa every year. At the present rate, the African elephant would become completely extinct by the year 2,000 as there are only about 500,000 left. (Barely twenty years ago, there were still a few million of them). Jojoba oil, extracted from a shrub which could, moreover, be used to stop the encroachment of the desert, is being suggested as a replacement for whale oil. Women's publications which have an immense impact thanks to their diversity, advise their readers to use "Robin des Bois" objects.

This wave of green thinking was bound to find its political interpretation. In 1984, a so-called

"Green" party was created. It is, at present, headed by Antoine Waechter. After winning 3.8 per cent of votes in the 1988 presidential elections, the "Greens" made a tremendous breakthrough in 1989 in the municipal elections (8 per cent of votes, 2,000 elected representatives), and in the European elections (10 per cent of the votes and 9 representatives). The Greens thus suddenly became a real powerful party which has to be reckoned with.

The Greens and Antoine Waechter had long ago carefully prepared their dazzling rise. Before the municipal elections, they had prepared themselves during intensive briefings. They had not only learned to communicate, but they had also studied local finance and how a townhall operated. According to A. Waechter, it was necessary to "take root, before reaching the top". The "top" was rapidly reached and, as said by the newspaper "Libération", Antoine Waechter "made the grade as a politician" when he appeared on the famous and "obligatory" political television programme "L'Heure de Verite" (the hour of truth) in which he was a great success, raising his score from the initial 47 per cent of viewers' opinions in his favour at the beginning of the programme, to 59 per cent at the end. Finally, the "Greens" also succeeded in the European elections with 30 members and seven countries represented forming the fifth of ten groups represented in the European Parliament.

That was all well and good, but there is a cruel dilemma. The Greens, together with Jacky Bonnemain who was "expelled" from "Greenpeace France" consider that "politics has undermined the ecologist movement". The French Greens fiercely want to keep their independence and "do not want to lose their soul for ministerial positions". Is this feasible?

At any rate, they are attacking on all fronts. First of all, with

their publication "Vert-Contact" which, every week, denounces all attacks on the environment. These dangers go from the power station at Cray-Malville (2 breakdowns in one week) to the processing of nuclear waste at La Hague, not to mention pigeon-shooting in Medoc.

The Prime Minister, Michel Rocard, is under attack. He is described as "an apprentice ecologist" by the Greens. "As far as words go, the Socialists are excellent. When it comes to action, they are useless". French ecologists also point out that if the Prime Minister has spoken in favour of controlling toxic waste sent by certain European countries to Africa, he has been against banning it outright for lack of means to apply such a ban.

"The Greens also succeeded in the European elections with 30 members and seven countries represented forming the fifth of ten groups represented in the European Parliament."

Brice Lalonde, a confirmed ecologist who was appointed Secretary of State for the Environment in the Rocard government, is not spared criticism either. "He does exactly what should not be done".

However, Messrs Rocard and Lalonde could justifiably oppose such comments. The former recently banned ivory from being imported into France, a measure which the European Commission has since extended to the whole of the EEC. The latter, who is very active, recently signed a decree for a preservation order on the 25th French regional natural park, the "Ballon des Vosges", covering 320,000 hectares and including 200 communi-

ties.

Having said that, the Greens have to be credited with having an ideological dimension and a seriousness, lacking in their predecessors, the trendies and hippies of the 60s. They include the defence of human rights in their manifesto. They have given themselves the means of gaining a victory on a political level, and the will to stay equidistant from both the left and the right. Their refusal to allow themselves to be engulfed by another group lacks neither courage nor coherence. It also takes a lot of lucidity (or candour) to manage to avoid the traps set by the right and left which are trying to capture this unexpected potential electoral windfall.

However, because of their new power and the impact on public opinion, they cannot stay out of the political field for long. This has, moreover, been acknowledged by Antoine Waechter: "The Greens do not simply form a pressure group. They have a vocation to participate in the power but any possible alliance will be based on a written government contract. We shall never be coercible ministers".

The path has been laid out for the Green party. It is conservation. Indeed, it is certain that the greater the following of this party, the more it will be able to be true to itself and lean upon government policies.

It is already a great victory to have forced Michel Rocard, when called upon to give an opinion on the rise of the Greens, to acknowledge that, if it did not, to him, seem necessary for an independent green party to exist, each party henceforth had to put some "green" into its programme and itself apply a "green" policy.

It is to be hoped that the Greens will continue to rise. The awareness they symbolize of environmental problems through public opinion in developing countries is, indeed, capital for the future of mankind.

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JORDAN MARKET PLACE

U.S. '89 budget deficit stays high at \$152.1b

WASHINGTON (R) — Even though shrinking the budget deficit is a major priority of the Bush administration, the government said Friday that it managed to cut the deficit only by a meagre \$3.1 billion, or two per cent, in fiscal 1989.

The Treasury Department said the deficit declined to \$152.1 billion in the fiscal year which ended on Sept. 30.

The deficit in fiscal 1986 reached a record high of \$221.1 billion and has been hovering in the range of \$150 billion for the past three fiscal years.

President George Bush has made shrinking the deficit one of his chief priorities and Budget Director Richard Darman said he was not satisfied with the progress made. He called on Congress to show more budget discipline.

"The good news is that the deficit is not going up. But I'm not saying we're satisfied with it — we're not," he told reporters.

Darman said the improvement was modest and statistically insignificant in the context of a \$5 trillion economy.

Under Gramm-Rudman deficit cutting targets, the U.S. budget gap must come down to \$110 billion in fiscal 1990, but some economists doubt that will happen.

The \$110 billion is probably laughable, \$130 billion is a bit optimistic, and something in the line of \$150 billion is more realistic," said Michael Drury, an economist at the Boston Co.

The only way to cut the gap is to raise taxes or slash spending. Lacking those politically difficult measures, the treasury has been forced to sell government securities to cover its revenue shortfall.

The biggest single government expense during the year was national defence spending, which rose to \$294.9 billion from \$281.9 billion the previous year, about 26 per cent of all spending.

ACC economy chiefs plan successive talks

TUNIS (J.T.) — Industry and Trade Ziyad Innab announced here Saturday that ministers of industry in the four-member Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) countries plan to meet in Baghdad during inauguration ceremonies of the Baghdad International Fair.

The opening is scheduled for Wednesday and many countries, including Jordan, are participating in it by displaying samples of national products.

In a statement to the Tunisian Al Shorouq daily, the minister said the four ministers would discuss further practical steps for the implementation of a joint agreement on cooperation and integration in economic and industrial fields.

Innab, who has concluded talks here with Tunisian officials, said Jordanian-Tunisian economic cooperation has lately witnessed concrete progress towards an increased trade between the two countries.

The Joint Jordanian-Tunisian Committee will convene by the middle of next month in Amman to discuss details of plans designed to stimulate the role of private sectors in both countries.

and to boost economic cooperation between them, the minister noted.

Referring to investment in Jordan, Innab noted that foreign investors are granted facilities and privileges on equal terms with their Jordanian counterparts. He said the investment projects enjoy exemptions of income tax and other duties in the first five years and that equipment and spare parts for machines are specially exempted from duty to help start projects.

Dow Jones slips below 2,600 level

NEW YORK (R) — Wall Street stocks tumbled again Friday as disappointing third-quarter results and worries about the economy continued to plague the market, sending the dollar lower as well.

The pound sterling, reacting to Britain's economic turmoil over the resignation of Finance Minister Nigel Lawson Thursday, took yet another beating and fell to a three-year low against the Deutschmark of 2.8881.

A drop in London stocks after Lawson's resignation also weighed on New York trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 17.01 points in its fifth straight loss to 2,596.72, slipping below the key support level of 2,600.

In the broader market, advances led declines by nearly three to one on the New York Stock Exchange in moderate trading of 170.3 million shares.

"There have been a series of bad earnings reports this week," said Anthony Woodruff, head of an equity trading at Kidder Peabody and Co. "There has been little reason to rally."

Traders also said the market is shifting its emphasis to economic fundamentals from speculative takeover issues.

Several major firms, including Ford Motor Co. and General Motors Corp., reported disappointing earnings Thursday, which continued to weigh on stocks Friday, traders said.

"You have had major disappointments all week long," said Kidder Peabody's Woodruff. "We are seeing a continued slowdown in manufacturing and that has translated into lower prices in the stock market."

Susan Del Signore, senior trader at Travelers Investment Management, said she expected more bad news on earnings as third-quarter announcements continue to come in.

Wall Street stocks fell every session last week and lost 92 points after a record point rise the week before. The Dow now stands near its level after Friday, Oct. 13th, when it plunged 150 points.

After the stock market's week-long slump, the dollar ended more than a penny lower in a confusing session.

The U.S. currency closed lower in New York at 1.8285 marks, from 1.8405 Thursday and at 141.60 Japanese yen from 142.10 the previous day.

Figures show worsening Soviet economy

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The Soviet economy, hit by strikes, ethnic conflicts and high wage rises, has worsened since July, according to official statistics published Saturday.

The figures, released by the official TASS news agency, appear to confirm public frustration with the persistent failure of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's perestroika programme of economic restructuring to improve their standard of living.

"Existing policies for the revitalisation of the financial situation have not yet had tangible results," TASS said, referring to steps taken earlier this year that included taxing large wage increases and cutting military spending.

TASS said the figures meant that for the rest of this year, "workers in every branch of industry must significantly step up their work-rate and increase their responsibility for the fate of the plan."

The state statistics committee Goskomstat, which prepared the figures, said production had slumped since July and the rise in imports outstripped that of exports ten-fold since January. Although food imports had grown by 23 per cent, the food supply to many areas had actually worsened, it said.

The figures for January to September show imports of goods and services rose 5.1 per cent to 50.4 billion roubles while exports edged up just 0.5 per cent to 49.3 billion roubles.

If the trend continues for the rest of the year, it will be the first time since 1976 that the Soviet Union had recorded a negative trade balance.

In the third quarter of the year, from July to September, industrial production grew by one per cent compared to 2.7 per cent for the six months from January to June. In many republics, industrial production in September fell compared to last year.

No figures were given for energy production but an agency official said these would be published later.

This year, and particularly the

third quarter, has been marked by strikes, ethnic conflicts and a fall in labour discipline, TASS said.

"As a result, the economic growth rate has fallen considerably, cutting the output of many important types of production. The uncontrollable rise in incomes has complicated the situation in the consumer market," it said.

According to the figures, seven million working days were lost in strikes in the first nine months of the year — 2.3 million in September alone.

There were a series of strikes in Azerbaijan in the first half of September and there are still rumblings from July's widespread strike by coal miners demanding more wages, better living conditions and a greater degree of local autonomy.

On Saturday, a strike committee representing miners in the biggest pit in the Arctic city of Vorkuta said the miners remained on strike in protest at the authorities' failure to fulfil promises of improvements made after July's protest.

Average incomes, which rose 12.2 per cent compared to the same period in 1988, were 1.3 times higher than expenditure on everyday goods and services, TASS said.

Savings in state banks rose 23.1 billion roubles (\$37 billion at the official rate) to 319.8 billion roubles (\$512 billion). An acute shortage of everyday goods means the country is awash with roubles.

Meanwhile an official of the state bank indicated Friday that foreign businesses will find starting up operations in Moscow somewhat less expensive because they will be able to pay some staff salaries and other bills with cheaper roubles.

The Soviet Union Wednesday announced a dramatic devaluation of the rouble, dropping the rate for travellers' cash exchanges from \$1 and 59 cents to 16 cents, starting Nov. 1. The higher rate will remain in effect on commercial transactions.

Valery Pekshev, deputy chairman of the state bank, said Friday that foreigners who live in the

Soviet Union will receive the drastically more favourable rate when changing cash.

The plan is bad news for Soviet citizens travelling abroad, however. They will have to pay ten times as many roubles for their foreign currency.

Asked at a news conference if foreign businesses could use the devalued rouble to pay their Soviet staff, Pekshev said: "If you have withdrawn cash from your foreign currency account, you have the right to exchange your currency, and nobody's going to control how you spend it."

However, the change will have limited effect on foreign residents, because the Soviet government now requires them to use hard currency in paying many of their basic expenses, including rent and office telephone bills.

Most Soviets working for foreigners also receive part of their salary in foreign currency.

Pekshev said the rouble is being devalued because the official rate of \$1.59 per rouble "was not realistic." On the black market, tourists could receive up to 20 times as many roubles for their convertible currency as in state bank outlets.

Travellers' largest expenses for hotels and transportation must be paid in foreign currency to Intourist, the state tourist agency.

But Pekshev indicated visitors may see a break here as well. "Intourist will take the new exchange rate into account" when negotiating new contracts with tour companies, he said.

Pekshev said the devaluation had been contemplated in sum-

mer but authorities did not want to disrupt the tourist season.

Pekshev said the devaluation would reduce the number of Soviets travelling simply to buy coveted Western goods in short supply at home.

Many Soviets have been able to pay for their trips by bringing home such highly profitable items as a \$2,000 computer and selling it for 50,000 roubles.

"We used to give them \$318 for 200 roubles, and they would make 4,000 to 5,000 roubles off it," Pekshev said in a separate interview with the labour newspaper Trud. "If the state takes not 200 roubles from them, but 2,000 it will be only fair."

Although the rouble is still many years from becoming fully convertible, Pekshev indicated other adjustments are being made. Soviet exporters are due to receive a rouble bonus on their foreign currency earnings starting Jan. 1, he said.

In addition, a foreign currency auction among Soviet enterprises is currently under way. Companies submitted closed bids to the Vnesheconombank to buy or sell their foreign currency, and next week officials expect to match them up.

Gennady Mazonov, a senior researcher in the Institute of World Social System Economics specialising in rouble convertibility, said the devaluation was "a happy, unexpected surprise," but said it should have gone as far as 10 cents to the rouble, to compete with black market rates.

As it is, he noted, "there will be no effect on the unsatisfied hunger for foreign currency."

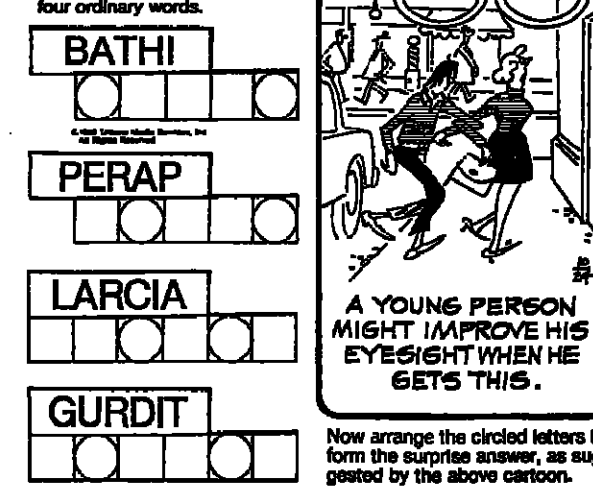
THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



"I do so help with the housework! Just yesterday I kicked a beer can under the sofa!"

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumble: CATCH GOING VELVET REWAIL Answer: A date is something you must break when you this—HAVE TWO

Weekly Amman Financial Market trading

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market starting Saturday Oct. 21, '89 and ending Wednesday Oct. 25, '89. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Per value
Banking and financial institutions.					
Industrial Development Bank	30200	48528	1.650	1.640	1.000
Jordan Islamic Bank	1600	3694	2.300	2.310	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	2308	3231	1.400	1.400	1.000
Housing Bank	23869	45549	1.800	1.950	1.000
Arab Bank Investment Bank	13000	34060	2.620	2.620	1.000
Cairo Amman Bank	151	4077	27.000	27.000	5.000
Bank of Jordan	780	10692	14.750	14.000	5.000
Arab Bank	9530	2008335	200.000	210.000	10.000
Jordan National Bank	43060	107323	2.500	2.490	1.000
Jordan Finance House for Development	975	3289	3.350	3.400	1.000
Jordan Investment and Finance Bank	—	—	—	—	1.000
National Financial Investments	70865	127290	1.800	1.780	1.000
National Portfolio Securities	23978	62663	2.550	2.650	1.000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	—	—	—	—	2.000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	—	—	—	—	1.000
Beit Al Mal Saving & Investment for Housing	—	—	—	—	1.000

Insurance and reinsurance

Middle East Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan French Insurance	2395	4435	1.870	1.840	1.000
Jordan Insurance	11150	27948	2.520	2.500	1.000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	1760	2855	1.750	1.620	1.000
Holy Land Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Philadelphia Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Union International Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jerusalem Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan-Gulf Insurance	350	553	1.600	1.600	1.000
General Arabia Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
National Abhiya Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Belgian Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
United Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000

Services and industries

General Investments	—	—	—	—	1.000
Imma for Investment and Financial Facilities	79	76	0.950	0.960	1.000
Imma for Housing and Investment	9417	9700	1.030	1.030	1.000
Real Estate Investment (Aqaro)	8700	5297	0.620	0.610	1.000
Jordan Gulf Real Estate Investment	494331	186238	0.370	0.390	1.000
Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipments	71500	10800	0.660	0.650	1.000
Equipment Leasing & Maintenance/Tajero	21814	8273	0.880	0.870	1.000
International Contracting & Investment	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordanian Electric Power	10866	15262	1.410	1.400	1.000
Irbid District Electricity	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab International Hotels	77890	128302	1.650	1.630	1.000
Hotels and Tourism	—	—	—	—	1.000
United Middle East and Comodore Hotels	6550	3079	0.450	0.470	1.000
Garage Owners Federation Office	150	683	0.400	0.450	1.000
Jordan National Shipping Lines	178407	441816	2.480	2.510	1.000
Jordan Press Foundation	295	885	3.000	3.000	1.000
Jordan Press and Publishing	—	—	—	—	1.000
Day Al Shaab Press, Printing and Publishing	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Dairy	146624	176629	1.150	1.240	1.000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	71067	339019	4.740	4.810	1.000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	119696	313988	2.660	2.630	1.000
Jordan Phosphate Mines	108238	25698	4.200	4.180	1.000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Itaja)	42741	92537	2.160	2.150	1.000
Arab Chemical Detergent Industries	20800	127769	5.290	6.370	1.000
Jordan Kuwait for Agricultural Products	2000	1300	0.900	0.900	1.000
Jordan Sweets and Chocolate Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	1.000
Aladdin Industries	21950	67619	3.020	3.100	1.000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	68305	155931	2.220	2.260	1.000
Jordan Worsteds Mills	1000	5200	5.200	5.200	1.000
Jordan Ceramics	3807	10554	2.800	2.740	1.000
Chemical Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Industries and Match (JIMCO)	113075	179694	1.610	1.600	1.000
United Middle East Development and Investment	20769	77698	3.600	3.680	1.000
National Steel Industries	8600	20882	2.400	2.460	1.000
Universal Chemical Industries	59117	263280	4.450	4.440	5.000
General Mining	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	12400	97865	7.770	7.900	1.000
Jordan Lime & Brick	6750	813	0.120	0.120	1.000
National Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Paper Converting and Trading	72949	41369	0.570	0.580	1.000
Arab Investment and International Trade	72484	248938	3.410	3.420	1.000
Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)	—	—	—	—	1.000
Livestock and Poultry	33420	95969	2.830	2.880	1.000
Rafia Industries for Plastic Bags	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Paper and Cardboard	1150	7805	6.990	6.800	1.000
Jordan Rockwood Industries	75850	151658	2.000	1.940	1.000
Trans-Jordan Minerals Research	50	42	0.800	0.840	1.000
Jordan Himeh Mineral	—	—	—	—	1.000
Orient Dry Batteries Factory	—	—	—	—	1.000
Woolen Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Tanning	140	277	1.980	1.980	5.000
Jordan Printing and Packaging	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarettes	—	—	—	—	1.000
Mar Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Center for Pharmaceuticals & Chemicals	138470	306741	2.220	2.210	1.000
National Cable & Wire Manufacturing	42000	172631	3.950	4.200	1.000
Jordan Spinning & Weaving	335761	831174	2.310	2.440	1.000
Jordan Sulpho Chemicals	540959	1335120	2.210	2.580	1.000
Jordan Cement Factories	46748	46414	1.000	0.990	1.000
Jordan Glass Industries	217558	263201	1.140	1.230	1.000
Jordan Precast Concrete Industry	176370	105542	0.580	0.620	1.000
Grand total	3,604,152	8,952,787			

Costa Rica announces debt relief agreement

SAN JOSE (AP) — A joyful Costa Rican President Oscar Arias thanked President George Bush Friday for the U.S. role in restructuring Costa Rica's foreign debt in ways expected to save his country \$100 million a year.

Arias announced the debt restructuring at an airport welcoming ceremony for Bush, who arrived for a two-day meeting with hemispheric leaders.

Arias said the agreement would reduce Costa Rica's \$4.5 billion foreign debt to private commercial banks by \$1 billion. The annual cost of paying interest on the debt will be reduced from \$150 million to \$30 million.

"For our neighbours in North America, \$1 billion isn't much,

but for us down here in Costa Rica, that's all the money in the world," he said.

With a population of only 2.7 million, Costa Rica has had one of the highest per capita foreign debts in the world.

Arias praised his country's economic officials who had engaged in months of negotiations with international bankers in Washington, and thanked "the U.S. government, who gave us so much assistance within the framework of the Brady plan."

The Brady plan is the initiative that Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady announced last March for helping reduce the crushing \$1.3 trillion debts of Third World nations.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

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Eritrean rebels fighting the Addis Ababa government repair an anti-aircraft gun captured from government forces (file photo)

Tigray rebels accept peace talks in Rome

NAIROBI (Agencies) — Tigray rebels said Saturday they would begin peace talks with the Ethiopian government in Rome next week to try to end 14 years of civil war.

The Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) said the talks would start Nov. 4 and implied that Addis Ababa had been forced to the negotiating table by its demoralised military commanders and Soviet allies.

"There is a great reluctance on the government side," TPLF spokesman Tewelde Gabru told Reuters by telephone from London. He said the government had not yet named its negotiators.

Tewelde said the Soviet Union was undoubtedly putting pressure on Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam to negotiate with the rebels, while still sending arms supplies to his government.

The latest shipment of Soviet weaponry, including heavy artillery, arrived at the port of Asab Sept. 12, he said. A special Soviet

envoy, First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuri Vorontsov, flew to Ethiopia Wednesday for talks with Mengistu.

The TPLF said in a statement telecast to Reuters from London that the Italian government would act as an observer in what it described as "preliminary" peace talks in Rome.

The Tigray rebels, who described an on-going offensive mounted in late August as a pre-emptive strike against mobilising government forces, said in a telex to the Nairobi office of the AP: "The TPLF has always stood for peace and a peaceful solution."

This agreement to hold talks is a clear proof of its principled and firm stand on peace," The rebels pushed the government out of Tigre province last

February and there was a lull in fighting until August, when the rebels pushed south into neighbouring Wollo province.

Earlier this week, the insurgents claimed to have captured the town of Mekane Selam, 170 kilometres north of Addis Ababa.

That would mark their deepest penetration toward the capital in a 15-year-old battle to overthrow the government of Mengistu.

The government also is scheduled to resume peace talks with another major rebel movement, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, in Nairobi next month. Those talks began in Atlanta, Georgia, in September, with former U.S. President Jimmy Carter as an observer.

The Eritrean rebels have been fighting a war of secession for 28 years in Ethiopia's northernmost province. The two rebel forces have in the past combined efforts on the battlefield.

Warsaw Pact affirms non-interference policy

WARSAW (AP) — The East bloc's foreign ministers have affirmed a policy of not interfering in each other's affairs, but Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze also defended the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia.

In a final communique at the end of the first Warsaw Pact session hosted by Poland's new non-Communist-led government, the ministers Friday also urged faster disarmament in conventional, chemical and short-range nuclear weapons and stressed the inviolability of European borders.

But the communique made no mention of the touchy area of economic relations within the bloc, nor did it take note of the problems in East Germany, where an exodus of citizens and huge protests this month led to the replacement of hardline leader Erich Honecker and a promise of reforms from the new leadership.

The communique said only that, "as much as the situation is undefined, conditions are ripening for a breakthrough that would overcome the division of

Europe and "definitely eliminate the relics of the 'cold war'."

By affirming "the right of every nation to independent decision-making about its... social, political and economic development, without outside interference," the ministers repudiated the so-called Brezhnev doctrine.

Under the doctrine, named for the late Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviets intervened in neighboring or allied countries, including Czechoslovakia in 1968 and Afghanistan in 1979, to ensure the maintenance of friendly, orthodox Communist governments.

But current Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev has repudiated the policy of using force to intervene in other countries' internal affairs.

The Warsaw Pact communique said that "unconditional respect for the inviolability of borders and sovereignty of states" is of "fundamental importance."

"Any efforts to destabilise the situation, question the post-war borders and resume debate of this matter harm the process of building confidence and security in Europe," it said.

But Shevardnadze, in an interview with the pro-Solidarity newspaper *Gazeta Wyborcza*, defended the Soviet Union's 1968 intervention in Czechoslovakia to suppress the reforms coming from the Prague Spring movement.

"We may only change our appraisal of those developments from the present day perspective by a joint decision. It is a very complicated, delicate and difficult problem," Shevardnadze said. "I deem it inadvisable for anyone to impose his view of that problem on others. We regard appraisal made by the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Czechoslovak government as binding."

As Poland, Hungary and the Soviet Union experiment with reforms, a gulf is emerging between them and the remaining East bloc countries — Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania — that are resisting change.

A Polish Foreign Ministry official, Boleslaw Kulski, said there were no open antagonisms in the ministers' debates, which took place in closed sessions.

Washington relaxes terms for anti-Noriega involvement

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House and the Senate Intelligence Committee agree on liberalised conditions for future U.S. involvement in comp attempts aimed at toppling Panama's de facto leader, Manuel Antonio Noriega, the panel's chairman says.

U.S. President George Bush's administration and the Senate panel reached "a meeting of the minds" over the past two weeks, culminating in a detailed session Thursday with representatives of Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the U.S. Defence Department and the State Department, said Senate Committee chairman David Boren.

Boren said his understanding was that U.S. officials would be free to counsel and consult with potential coup plotters so long as the plot does not specifically set out to assassinate Noriega, chief of the panhandling intelligence activities for the next two years and settling a long-running dispute over how the president reports clandestine overseas operations to Congress.

The committee dropped a proposal to force such disclosures within an absolute 48-hour limit after Bush agreed to put in writing his policies on informing Congress.

Presidential spokesman Martin Fitzwater, speaking to reporters Friday on Air Force One en route to Costa Rica, said Bush would send a letter to Congress as early as next week formalising the agreement to notify lawmakers "within a few days" of any covert operation.

Bush "doesn't believe in having an artificial deadline" to carry out his foreign policy duties, Fitzwater said.

3 opposition members reject anti-Bhutto bill

ISLAMABAD (AP) — Three opposition legislators have said they will not vote for a no-confidence motion against Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's 10-month-old government because they feared it would lead to unrest.

That would give Bhutto enough votes to survive the motion, if all her party's legislators also vote against it.

Meanwhile, a high-level delegation from her left-leaning People's Party travelled to the southern city of Karachi to try to win back a crucial immigrant party that withdrew its support of the government earlier this week.

The motion aimed at toppling her will go to the floor of Pakistan's National Assembly Nov. 1. Bhutto has expressed confidence she will survive.

Three assembly members from the conservative Pakistan Muslim League, the main component of the opposition's nine-party Islamic Democratic Alliance, issued a statement saying they feared the

no-confidence vote would destabilise the country.

"It is likely to lead to chaos and violence as a result of intense polarisation and confrontation among the people," they said.

It was signed by Syed Mahmood Ahmad, Shabir Ahmad and Ghulam Mohammad Mamik of Punjab province, the opposition's stronghold.

The alliance, whose parties range from centrist to Islamic fundamentalist, triggered Bhutto's worst political crisis to date when they announced that an immigrant party had switched sides, boosting its chances of toppling her in the 237-seat legislature.

It said her government had accomplished little and that her ministers had alienated members of their own party.

The opposition leaders claimed that with the help of People's Party defectors and independents, they could muster at least 10 more than the 119 votes necessary for the motion's success.

COLUMN 7 & 8

Whale in love with ferry boat

LARSNES, Norway (AP) — A killer whale appears to have flipped head over tail for a lumbering Norwegian ferryboat, enchanting passengers and most of Norway in what some call a case of whale courtship. For 10 days, the four-metre long killer whale has hugged the side of the *Voksa*, a 45-metre long car and passenger ferry, on its glamorous route to island villages that freckle the west coast of Norway. Norwegian newspapers widely reported the black and white sea mammal's infatuation with the black and white ferry. Although the whale has been making all the advances, a *Voksa* crewman said, "it's hard to say who fell in love with whom." The crew claims the whale enjoys showing off for people. They named it Hanna, despite doubts about its gender. Kjell Nystoy, the *Voksa's* 35-year-old captain, said Hanna probably lost the group of whales she was in. The others were seen in the area about a month ago. "There must be some vibration from the ship's hull that she finds comforting," he said.

Gabor tells critics where to go

NEW YORK (R) — Actress Zsa Zsa Gabor, under sentence of three days in jail for slapping a policeman, gave a star performance Friday, hijacking a television talk show, comparing herself to Mother Teresa and shouting insults and obscenities at her critics. Who says Zsa Zsa can't act? Looking coy, then imperious, appealing now for pity, now wiping away tears before calling her critics stupid, the former Miss Budapest turned the popular *Phi* Donahue show into a goulash. She did everything but reveal her real age. "A woman who tells her age reveals all," said Gabor who was also sentenced to put her correct age on her driving licence. She would admit only to being under 62 although reference books say she could be in her 70s. She exchanged insults with a blonde actress in the audience who dared to suggest that she gave blondes a bad name and that the public was fed up with her. "You are a god-damned —," she told the actress, Madonna Christian, as television bleated out her expletive. "You will never make it with the fella," she added. "I know women like you. You are so beautiful but you are stupid." Zsa Zsa was on the Donahue show to give her side of her celebrated conviction for slapping Beverly Hills policeman Paul Kramer, who stopped her Rolls Royce to give her a ticket. She claimed she was fighting for her life and the only reason Kramer did not shoot her was because "he probably wanted to sleep with me."

Stolen renoir found in museum lavatory

BRUSSELS (R) — A tiny painting by French impressionist Pierre Auguste Renoir, stolen from its frame in a Brussels art museum this month, was found in the museum's lavatories, an official said. The painting, entitled "Nude" and measuring 16 by 18 cm disappeared from its frame on Oct. 5. It was discovered in a toilet ventilation duct by museum staff. A museum spokeswoman said the painting, worth about two million Belgian francs (\$30,000), was undamaged and would soon be back on display, but now protected by a glass case.

Sprinklers spoil samosa pyramid

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Automatic sprinklers spoiled an Indian restaurant owner's bid to build a giant pyramid of samosas in a Durban park. Carrim Akbar hoped to earn publicity for his business and money for charity by stacking up 3.5 tonnes of the spicy pastries and selling them. "I stood there stunned as the sprinklers attacked my samosa pyramid. The filling oozed out and fell to the ground in a gooey heap," Akbar told the Johannesburg Star newspaper. Park attendants were sympathetic but could not switch off the computer-controlled sprinklers before they had wrecked the 9,500-rand (\$3,400) stunt.

Nicaraguan threat to end truce overshadows summit

SAN JOSE (Agencies) — Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega's announcement that he would scrap a ceasefire and launch an offensive against U.S.-backed contra rebels next week overshadowed a pan American summit meeting Saturday.

Hours after joining U.S. President George Bush and 14 other leaders to celebrate the centennial of Costa Rica's democracy, discuss ways to promote peace and seek solutions to debt and drug problems, Ortega told a student meeting in San Jose Friday night:

"We have to find a way to protect the lives of Nicaraguans and to guarantee the electoral process. This means that the ceasefire has to end."

Ortega was more specific in interviews with the *New York Times* and the *Miami Herald*, saying the Sandinista army would go on the offensive Wednesday

against an estimated 2,500 contra rebels inside Nicaragua.

Contra director Aristides Sanchez said in Miami the attack could mean a massacre of the poorly-armed rebels. Sanchez, one of six leaders of the Nicaraguan umbrella group, said there were 6,000 rebel troops in Nicaragua, not the 2,500 Ortega estimated.

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker said that if Ortega did end the ceasefire "it might well be just an excuse to deny his people a free and fair election."

Massive voter registration for the Feb. 25 election might be giving Ortega "a little bit of heartburn," he said.

Bush was scheduled to meet Violeta Chamorro, the main opposition candidate, who has received \$2 million in U.S. aid, Saturday.

Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, host of the summit and

architect of the Central American peace plan, said ending the ceasefire would be regrettable.

"The ball is and should be in the political court, not the military court," Arias said.

In the newspaper interviews, Ortega said there were no plans to postpone the election, part of a Central American peace plan, or reimpose emergency laws.

A preliminary ceasefire between the contras and the leftist Sandinista government took effect April 1, 1988 and both sides have accused each other repeatedly of violating it. The war has caused 25,000 deaths since 1981.

In his speech at the University of Costa Rica, Ortega said contra rebels killed 19 peasants last Saturday as they were travelling to register to vote. "They are denying Nicaraguans the right to participate in the electoral process," he said.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

60 hurt in U.S. prison riot

CAMP HILL (R) — Heavily armed police firing tear gas stormed a state prison and freed four remaining hostages Friday to end a second night of rioting by inmates who torched almost half the prison's buildings to protest against overcrowding. State corrections officials said 60 people — inmates, guards, police and firefighters — were injured during 14 hours of rioting which began Thursday when cell doors unexpectedly sprang open. Pennsylvania State Corrections Commissioner David Owens said that locking devices on many of the cells were damaged in a first night of rioting Wednesday. Two people were in critical condition — a 24-year-old inmate shot in the stomach and a guard who was stabbed. Fourteen of the 31 prison buildings were destroyed or heavily damaged by fires, the officials said. It was the second night of rioting at the Camp Hill medium security prison, 11 kilometres southwest of Harrisburg, the Pennsylvania capital. Forty-three people were injured in rioting Wednesday night.

Colombian leftist leader murdered

MEDELLIN, Colombia (R) — A leading leftist Colombian politician was killed in a hail of bullets Friday when gunmen burst into his office in Medellin, known as the country's murder capital. The killing of Gabriel Jaime Santamaría, regional president of the Patriotic Union (UP) party, was not thought linked to drug-related violence in Medellin over the past two days in which seven policemen have been killed. One of the assassins was shot dead by the politician's bodyguards and two others were arrested, the domestic news agency Colprensa reported. More than 800 members of the UP, the country's most important left-wing party, have died in political violence since it was formed four years ago.

European Ariane rocket launched

KOUROU, French Guiana (R) — Western Europe's Ariane-4 space rocket, carrying the world's biggest commercial telecommunications satellite, was launched Friday. The rocket lifted off from European Space Agency's launchpad at Kourou in French Guiana, on the northeastern tip of South America, at 8.06 p.m. (2306 GMT), space officials said. The rocket was visible for just three minutes in the night sky before it disappeared from sight with the Intelsat VI satellite aboard.

U.S. puzzled by 'lost' tritium

WASHINGTON (AP) — An Energy Department laboratory in Tennessee said Friday it suspended commercial shipments of tritium, a radioactive gas used mainly in making nuclear warheads, after failing to find missing quantities of the material. Department officials said they were unsure whether investigators had found a reason for the disappearances yet, or whether theft of the material had been ruled out. "For now, we're on hold on making further shipments," said Jim Alexander, a spokesman for the Oak Ridge National Laboratory near Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Spokesmen at department headquarters in Washington said they had no firm information about the situation at Oak Ridge. They said questions about missing tritium and the Oak Ridge operation were being reviewed by Energy Secretary James D. Watkins.

7.2 quake hits Solomon Islands

WASHINGTON (AP) — A major earthquake registering 7.2 on the Richter scale shook the Solomon Islands in the South Pacific on Saturday, the U.S. Geological Survey reported. The preliminary reading of 7.2 slightly stronger than the 6.9 magnitude earthquake that hit the San Francisco bay area Oct. 17. The earthquake struck the islands at 8:05 a.m. Saturday (2105 GMT Friday), a survey official said. It was the largest earthquake in the Solomons since a 7.4-magnitude quake Nov. 5, 1978. There were no immediate reports of injury or damage. Major earthquakes in the Solomons usually don't cause much damage or many casualties because the area is sparsely populated and not extensively developed.

Man freed in Palme killing arrested

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Christer Pettersson, recently freed from prison after an appeals court overturned his conviction in the slaying of Prime Minister Olof Palme, was caught buying drugs and briefly detained, police said Friday. A duty officer in downtown Stockholm said Pettersson, 42, was arrested by two policemen Wednesday night while purchasing a small amount of hashish in a park. "He was taken to the police station for interrogation and was subsequently released," said the officer. The officer added that Pettersson faces charges and would probably be fined for the possession of drugs.

THE Sunday Crossword

Edited by Herb Eitzen

ODD LOTS

By Henry Saltendler

ACROSS

- 1 Pithy
- 7 Dusk
- 11 Humble
- 15 Soviet
- 18 Inauguration
- 20 Woody's son
- 21 Wind
- 22 Memo
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Diagrams

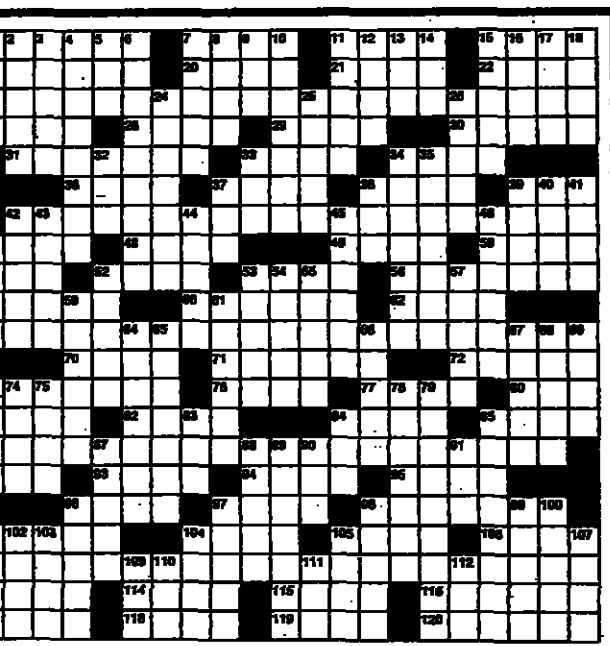
1919, By Martha J. DeWitt

ACROSS

- 1 Heap
- 2 Car driver
- 3 Fleeting
- 13 Transient
- 17 One Day
- 18 Provincial
- 19 Fortuitous
- 20 Makes face
- 21 Hit of the ball
- 22 Guiltless or
- 23 Baffling cheer

DOWN

- 1 Courtesan
- 2 News bits
- 3 Rounded part
- 4 SPO
- 5 Construction material
- 6 Household
- 7 Use a
- 8 Indefatigable
- 9 Ronda's "cousin"
- 10 Man-made
- 11 Pitcher Ryan
- 12 Stockholder's
- 13 Kind of
- 14 Kind of
- 15 Lacks
- 16 Liberate in a
- 17 Touches fondly
- 18 God of war
- 19 Pairs
- 20 Slings
- 21 Prison room
- 22 Relieve metal
- 23 Pile
- 24 Caddy
- 25 Haven
- 26 Words from the
- 27 Sign of things
- 28 Boy's land
- 29 Kind of market
- 30 Slings
- 31 Car damages
- 32 Money-raising
- 33 TV programs
- 34 Arise
- 35 Kind of
- 36 Kind of
- 37 Common
- 38 Fatted
- 39 Hook
- 40 Where Page
- 41 Woo
- 42 Copper
- 43 Leg joint
- 44 Sack
- 45 Tortoise
- 46 Back talk
- 47 Pt. river
- 48 Little in Scot.
- 49 One source
- 50 Cover



Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Sharp-tongued woman punctured waterbed in midnight argument with covering husband.
2. Dull audio announcements who dread "dead air" often fill up the space with hot air.
3. One man's tough love is another man's instant rage.
4. Kid spilled soda on soft sofa and left dark red spot.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. JXK HXJ EDVXZ ELBZA JH HXZZ RVIX, CL

WX CWLBHXA LBH VJ U SLZA IUJXJX,

"ZVHXZ WUJA VC LJ XVVW UJA SVY

WUJA VC LJ HEL" —By Earl Ireland

2. C XCBW OVER C XCSIW TU TXWN UVXW

HTSSCN BRITISH AW "XCBW" OVER C

ANTCH "C" —By E.L. Livingston

3. WOEFOTO POETRYROE WEOYOT ZX

WEOYOTPO WERSRZPO POETO YXEST.

—By Margaret McKeever Short

4. LNYKBOY BROOK LYNX LOGYKXO LOYGH

LOHAZO, LGAZBE —By Norton Rhoads

